The Racine Journal.

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AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Populist National Committee Sends Out a Begging Letter.

SOLICIT A DOLLAR A HEAD

Same Old Class Argument Used as Has Been Advanced in the Past—A Fling at the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Populist National committee has issued an appeal "to every American patriot" to contribute to the campaign fund. It says in part: "The People's party, its name implies, is the champion of the masses who labors to produce wealth. It was summoned into existence by an industrial conference that represented the producers of the nation. When it sprang into the political arena it was only a party demanding the re-enactment of laws for the suppression of monopolies and equal protection to all citizens against the encroachments of the corporate power. It is now only a party in existence which, with undivided membership, is demanding equal rights to all, special privileges to none. To the efforts of this party is due the revolt of the masses of the Democratic party which resulted in turning down the Cleveland administration and its British financial policy, and the nomination of Wm. J. Bryan on a platform demanding the financial independence in the United States."

The appeal goes on to say the Republicans and Gold Democrats are allied with their money and votes for the election of McKinley, whose nomination was dictated by them whose administration is engaged for a combination of American and English monopolists and plutocrats.

Continuing it says: "Our friends must not abate their interest and efforts to advance the principles of the People's party simply because another party has been forced to adopt nearly all our principles. Had it not been for the People's party each of the old parties would this year been running a gold bug for president as they have in each campaign of the last twenty years."

The appeal adds: "Whenever the national committee through some secret unseen agency collects a large sum of campaign funds it is sure that the party is mortgaged to those who contribute such funds. If the People's party is placed in power it will serve the people. To be left free this year the national committee cannot, and will not accept contributions from monopolists, who seek special laws to enable them to prey upon the people."

The document declares that for the party to stand any hope of winning the people must uphold it and calls upon each sympathizer with the cause to forward without delay one dollar to the national treasurer M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, Ind.

CALLED ON M'KINLEY.

Members of the Republican Editorial Association Pay the Major a Visit.

CANTON, O., Sept. 8.—The Republican state editorial association met this morning and listened to a paper on "Finance," by H. P. Boyd of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, and one at this afternoon's session by Hon. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, on the subject, "Campaign of Education." The association called on McKinley in a body this afternoon.

The president of the association received a letter from Hon. Whitelaw Reid, regretting his inability to be present when the association called on McKinley today. Reid discussed at length the financial question and argued in favor of a gold standard.

BISHOP FALLOWS' BIG COAL BILL.

He Attacks the Mine Owners For Advancing Their Prices.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 8.—Bishop Fallows of Chicago delivered the address to a big Labor Day gathering here, and urged persistence, justice and wisdom on the part of labor unions. He attacked the coal barons for making his coal cost him, as he alleged, $20 more this year than last.

QUICKSILVER IN THEIR DOUGH.

Bakers Arrested on a Serious Charge Made By Rivals.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 8.—Richard Bruene and Fred Ferren, partners in the bakery business, were arrested on the charge of hiring Walter Wall, a 17-year-old boy, to put an ounce of quicksilver into the dough of Ehrhardt & Gohl, rival bakers, who do not belong to the bakers' union. In default of $1,000 bail Bruene and Ferren were sent to jail.

BIG SHIPMENT OF PEACHES.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., Sept. 8.—The largest shipment of peaches from this place this season was made last night. There were 43,000 baskets for Chicago and 30,000 for Milwaukee.

THE CZAR IN GERMANY.

The Streets of Kiel Profusely Decorated and War Ships Gay With Bunting.

KIEL, Sept. 8.—The czar and czarina arrived this morning and were met by Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William, and the municipal and provincial officials. The Imperial party drove to the palace through streets crowded with people and profusely decorated. All German warships in the harbor were bright with bunting.

LI HUNG CHANG VISITS A CIRCUS

Sees a Toronto Ring Performance Before Leaving for the Coast.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 8.—Li Hung Chang visited the Toronto exhibition for two hours yesterday afternoon and was especially pleased with the circus performance in the ring. He left at 5 o'clock on his journey to the Pacific coast. In the morning there was a Labor Day parade of all the union bodies in Toronto and the visiting dignitaries were much impressed by it.

THREATENED TO USE DYNAMITE.

DENVER, Sept. 8.—There appeared in the papers yesterday a story to the effect that Isaac N. Stevens, vice-chairman of the national silver committee, had $400,000 in his possession with which to prosecute the silver campaign. As a result Thomas Jeffery, a carpenter, called early in the day at the office of Mr. Stevens. He had a huge bundle under his arm, and said it contained dynamite for the purpose of blowing Mr. Stevens to the other world. He was asked to wait, and then told a rambling story of how he had a dream of wealth, and that his spiritual guide directed him to call on the chairman of the silver party to replenish his fund. He declared he was determined to have the money and that nothing would balk him in his desire. The clerk asked him to wait and telephoned for the police, who came to the number of a dozen. Jeffrey offered resistance, but was no match for the force that overpowered him.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

None But Bona Fide Labor Representatives to Be Accorded Recognition.

EDINBURG, Sept. 8.—The British Trades Union congress discussed the report of a parliamentary committee, opposing further participation in international congresses. Finally the motion was adopted, that all future international congresses should be constituted of representatives of bona fide labor organizations. The congress adopted a motion that no representatives of the press be allowed to report the proceedings of the congress unless the paper represented is printed by trades union labor and on paper manufactured in the United Kingdom. This includes representatives of all newspapers in Edinburg.

A resolution declaring for limitation for eight hours in all trades was adopted.

BLACK MAY NOT RUN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Gen. John C. Black will probably issue a letter tomorrow declining the nomination for governor of Illinois by the gold standard Democratic convention. In that event either Judge Thomas A. Moran of Chicago, ex-Congressman Forman of East St. Louis or Henry Raab will be chosen by the committee to make the race.

THIRTY MILLION GOLD BONDS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.—The Hocking Valley and Toledo stockholders authorized an issue of $30,000,000 hundred year bonds, the principal and interest to be payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness.

THEY WILL FUSE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—The Democratic state committee at a meeting today decided to fuse with the Populists.

SONS OF VETERANS IN SESSION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—The National encampment of Sons of Veterans is in session here this afternoon, city a flying visit this morning and.

DIVORCE FOR A MINISTER'S WIFE.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 8.—Mattie B. Brown, wife of an eminent and well-known preacher formerly stationed in Sedalia, was granted a divorce by Judge Longan in the circuit court on the ground of desertion.

MILLIONS OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The steamship Normandie from Havre brought $8,865,000 francs in gold.

FRANK EASTMAN DEAD.

Injuries Received From a Trolley Car, a Week Ago, Prove Fatal.

Frank Eastman, the Racine young man who was injured by a trolley car at the corner of Sycamore and Second streets, Milwaukee, a week ago, died Sunday afternoon at the Emergency hospital, after lingering in a state of unconsciousness. He was 20 years of age. His relatives here will take charge of his remains.

THE SAME AS USUAL

Democrats Carry Arkansas By an Increased Majority.

POPULISTS CUT THEIR TICKET

Voted With the Democrats and Increased the Latter's Vote—A Full Republican Vote Was Polled—The Returns.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8.—Chairman Armstrong of the Democratic state central committee says the indications are that 165,000 votes were cast yesterday; that the combined vote of the opposition is 50,000, giving a majority of 65,000 for the Democratic state ticket. The campaign was fought on financial lines. Democrats stood for free silver and Republicans for the gold standard. The majority indicated is double the Democratic majorities of two and four years ago.

The latest returns indicate that the Democratic majority will be from 65,000 to 70,000, probably within 10 per cent of the registered vote polled, or 180,000 of this number. Rennel, Republican, got about 40,000; Files, Populist, 15,000; Miller, Prohibitionist, 2,000; or total, 57,000. This would leave Jones 123,000, or a majority of 66,000. Yesterday's total vote polled exceeded the number cast two years ago by 50,000.

The chairman of the Republican state committee declined to say this afternoon, or make an estimate of the result, but said the Republicans polled their full vote. They lost nothing on account of the currency issue. Democrats have drawn heavily from the Populists. Files, Populist, polled less than 15,000 votes.

JUMPED OVERBOARD IN MID-LAKE.

Strange Thoughts Enter the Mind of Bishop Doyle, a Sailor—Rescued.

Bishop Doyle, a sailor on the scow Silver Lake, had a narrow escape from being drowned during the last trip. The vessel cleared from port with a fair wind and when off North Point was going at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour. Doyle was seated on the main hatch. Suddenly he jumped up, ran to the side of the boat and before the other members of the crew realized what he was going to do leaped overboard into the water. Captain Martin and men brought the vessel up into the wind as soon as possible and lowered the small boat and could see the head of the sailor bobbing above the water way astern. They succeeded reaching him just in time and pulled him into the boat in an exhausted condition. Doyle has no excuse to offer except that he had been drinking and thought the vessel was in port and that he was going to jump on the dock. The crew of the vessel say it was a miracle that he was rescued when it is taken into consideration that the boat was bowling along at such a fast speed. Good swimming was no doubt what saved him from going to a watery grave.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING DELAYED.

Lack of Funds Causes a Postponement of Another Year.

Racine contractors who bid on the erection of the Racine Government building a week or two ago, have received back their certified checks, with the information of government officials that the erection of the structure had been postponed for the time being, for the reason that there was not sufficient money in the fund to warrant carrying on the work and that it would probably be next year or later before anything further is done. It was also said that there was some talk of delaying the dredging in the river, but it finally passed and the work will go ahead. The news of the postponement of the building will be learned with regret by the man people of Racine as they confidently expected that the work would be commenced this year.

One of the contractors who received a letter from the superintendent's office says the letter states that the contract will not be let for some time. It is believed that changes are to be made in the plans, but that the work will be commenced this year.

Assignee's Sale.

This afternoon a large crowd assembled in Clancy Bros'. dry goods store to attend the assignee sale of stock it was bid in by C. W. Steines of Maywood, Ill., for 5,900.00, the book accounts amounting to 2,000.00, of which $1,050.00 were considered worthless and about $1,300.00 good was bid in by D. G. Janes for $500.00. Five thousand shares of the Miller Mining company stock was offered for sale, but nobody bid. They are now selling twenty-five shares of Hotel Racine stock. The stock of crockery was not sold, having been replevined this morning to satisfy a claim of $1,500.

The 25 shares of Racine Hotel stock was bid in by Andrew Dietrich for $25. The 5,000 shares of Miller mining stock was sold to Mr. Trevelin of Fond du Lac for $25. That ended the sale.

A FORGED CHECK.

Stranger Attempts to Pass One and Lands in the County Jail.

Sunday morning a man about 50 years of age, a stranger in the city, entered the Asby house and registered as E. C. Thompson, Grand Rapids, Mich., and said that he wanted a room and meals. Having no baggage he proffered a check of the Old National bank of Grand Rapids, payable to W. C. Thompson, for the amount of $3.15, and signed A. A. Johnson & Co., per J. K., Sec. Mr. Asby refused to take the check and the man left. Later in the day he called at the Metropolitan hotel and tried to pass the check, but failed, as Mr. Olle had been there before and knew it was a forgery. He followed the man and when near the Western Union Telegraph office pointed him out to Policeman Edward Schumacher, who arrested and took him to the police office and later to jail, he having admitted it was a forgery.

A Journal reporter called at the jail and learned the man's story. He said that for many years he was a hardware merchant in a Canadian town, but failed. He went to Lake Mills, Mich., and held a position three years and lost it. Then he lived at Grand Rapids, with relatives and started for Milwaukee. On the way across the lake he found a check book and when he reached Racine he did not have a cent and had walked in from Milwaukee and he made out the check, but had only tried to get lodgings for it. He had never been in prison before and his demeanor indicated that he was terribly depressed in spirits. He said that he was a member of the Masonic order, that he was a widower and had a son 28 years old working in a bank at Brooklyn, N. Y., and a grown daughter in the east. The statement that he was a Mason is true. His reason for coming to Racine was because he had an uncle here. He made no excuse for issuing the check and his only excuse was that he was desperate. He is a man of good address, an Englishman, and is well educated, and understands business.

FREIGHT CARS IN A WRECK.

A St. Paul Train Breaks in Two Parts and Precipitates a Sunship.

A bad freight wreck occurred on the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad about 5 o'clock this morning, a short distance west of the Beebe Manufacturing company shops. A special freight train was coming in from Western Union Junction. In some manner the train broke in two parts and a portion of the brake or the coupling fell upon the track and threw five cars off the track. Two of them were large cars used by the Racine Wagon & Carriage company and both went over on the sides north of the tracks. Two tramps were in one car and were tumbled around rather lively. Both escaped injury and when they got out of the wreck they started across the fields at a 2:40 gait. The other cars were more or less demolished. With the exception of a couple of old plows and some butter consigned to John Wagner there was nothing in the cars. A wrecking crew soon appeared at the scene and cleared the tracks so as to allow passenger and other trains to pass. Conductor House was in charge of the train, but is not to blame for the accident.

TURNED ON THE GAS.

The Mascot for the Manitowoc Base Ball Team Has a Narrow Escape.

Herman Meyer, the mascot of the Manitowoc baseball club, narrowly escaped being suffocated by gas at the Merchant's hotel Sunday night. The youngster, who is about 10 years old, went to bed early and in some manner the gas jet in his room was left wide open. An hour or two afterword some of the Manitowoc players were on their way to their rooms for the night and detected escaping gas in the hallway. It was traced to the mascot's room and opening the door, the room was found to be filled with gas and young Meyer was stretched out upon the bed in a stupor.

Windows were opened so as to let in fresh air and stimulants were administered the youngster. He soon revived, but was deathly sick during the night. Although quite sick yesterday, he accompanied the team to the park in the afternoon.

OBITUARY.

Stransky.

Frederick Stransky, a pioneer of Racine county, died at an early hour yesterday morning at his home, No. 1623 Superior street, aged 86 years. Deceased was born in Bohemia and came to this country nearly half a century ago. Three daughters and two sons survive him. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house on Superior stret.

WILLIAM VIEWS HIS ARMY.

GEORLITZ, Sept. 8.—Emperor William this morning rode to the scene of the army manoeuvres which opened with a strategetical march.

LABOR MEN IN LINE.

An Imposing Parade of Organized Labor of Racine.

SPEND A DAY IN RECRFATION

An Excellent Address By D. Douglas Wilson, Speaker of the Day—Fun at Lutz Park—G. A. R. and Aids Have an Outing.

Monday was Labor Day and it was fittingly observed in Racine. A more perfect day, so far as weather was concerned, could not have been desired. The atmosphere was delightful and not a cloud obscured the heavens. Flags floated from almost every staff in the city, and many of the buildings were decorated in honor of the occasion. Business of all branches was practically suspended.

The Trades and Labor Council had made every arrangement to celebrate and at an early hour many members were about wearing badges indicating the union or organization to which they belonged. It was announced that the parade would take place at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and even at that early hour crowds of people commenced to wend their way to the starting point, corner of College avenue and Sixth street.

There was a short delay, but considering everything the line was formed in good shape and got away and presented an imposing appearance, and it was the largest of the kind yet held in the city.

The procession was headed by a platoon of police composed of Andrew Erickson, Edward Schumacher, Frank Bassinger, B. George and P. Hanson. Grand Marshal William Jones and aids Alec. Hendie and Bert L. Ellis. Schulte's band of thirty-two pieces, Trades and Labor Council, Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Co. Benevolent Association, and they presented a fine appearance. The Dania Society, and following a carriage containing Mayor James, Speaker D. Douglas Wilson and others. Then came Patterson's brass band, Machinists Union, Cigar Maker's Union, Carriage and Wagon Maker's Union, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Boiler Makers, Longshoremen, Brewer's Union and others.

Nearly every organization was headed by a banner or flag carriers, and the march was though the principal streets to the handsome Lutz park where an immense crowd had gathered to hear the speeches.

After the band had played a selection and order had been restored, Chief Marshal Jones stepped to the front of the platform in the west end of the dancing pavilion and made a few brief and appropriate remarks in regard to the day and its origin. He then introduced Mayor James, who delivered a timely address of welcome.

Mayor James said:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

To be called upon as a representative of our city to address an assembly is an honor. To be called upon to address such a noble body of wage earners as we have here today I consider one of the greatest honors. I wish I had the gife to present to you in an entertaining manner some thoughts appropriate to the day. Being not so gifted I will be content to offer you one or two thoughts, in a rough way.

It cannot be successfully contradicted by either men of wealth or poverty that organized labor under conservative leadership, is better for all concerned. That a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor is to the advantage of the rich as well as the poor. If the wage earner can receive as compensation for his labor that which will not only buy the necessities of life but a reasonable amount of its luxuries he will be a better citizen and his children will be better trained both morally and intellectually in the proper duties of a citizen. Good citizenship is the foundation stone of our great and glorious country. Debase your citizenship and it would not be long before this Republic would totter to its full.

"I do not wants to be understood as believing that labor should antagonize capital or capital, labor. One is dependent upon the other. Because a man has wealth it does not signify that he came by it dishonestly. Neither because a man be poor does it signify that he has squandered his earnings in riotous living. There is some unscrupulous capital that a laboring man must protect himself against. He can only do it by such organizations as we see here today, but much of the strength and success of your organizations depends upon proper leadership. Their selection should be from among your most conservative. They should be men of acknowledged ability, moral, upright and honest. Men who can command the respect of the community as well as the confidence of your members. I hope that you will not class these remarks as a sermon, but take it as an expression of the deep interest I have for the laboring man. I consider myself one of you although I do not labor in a shop and my work is not confined to my hands. I hope you may enjoy yourselves today to such an extent that you will acknowledge and look forward to Labor Day as one of the happiest days in the year.

The speaker of the day, D. Douglas Wilson of Chicago, was then introduced and made one of the best speeches, from a labor standpoint, ever heard in the city. It was finely tempered. There was nothing to antagonize any person, no abuse, but a scholarly and eloquent talk. The speaker reviewed the conditions of the laboring man from ancient times and followed their welfare up to the present date. At times his words were eloquent and as he refered to the conditions of some of the working class he grew pathetic. Frequently he was loudly applauded.

The rest of the day was given over to enjoyment and the monster picnic. All day long the popular garden was filled with people, and especially was there an immense throng there last night. There was dancing, games, etc., and the Labor Day celebration of 1896 will pass down as one of the largest in the Belle City.

G. A. R. PICNIC.

The G. A. R., assisted by the Womans Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, held a successful picnic at Murray's Grove, yesterday. The old vets and aids formed in line and marched to the grove, where amusements of all kinds predominated. Pork and beans and other refreshments were served and quite a neat sum was realized for relief work.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT RECALLED.

Today Is the Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of the Loss of the Steamer Lady Elgin.

Today is the thirty-sixth anniversary of the loss of the steamer Lady Elgin. The terrible accident will be recalled by old residents. It was on September 8, 1860, that the steamer left Milwaukee with 640 passengers on board. Chicago was reached in safety. It was on the return trip that the schooner Augusta, lumber laden, collided with the steamer off Waukegan. The steamer went to the bottom. Out of the 640 human beings on board only 95 reached the shore or were rescued. The Lady Elgin was a side wheeler steamer of 1,000 tons burden, built in Canada and carried an insurance of $35,000. The survivors of the boat met at Milwaukee yesterday and reviewed the scenes and incidents of the wreck. Tomorrow mass will be said in St. John's Cathedral at Milwaukee.

STREET CAR CO'S. HARD LUCK.

A Series of Annoying Accidents Sunday and Yesterday.

The management of the Belle City Street Railway company experienced all kinds of bad luck Sunday and yesterday. Sunday morning the trolley wire broke on Wisconsin street and two or three hundred feet of it fell or sagged and there was a delay of several hours. Sunday evening a West Sixth street car was crossing the bridge when the trolley wire broke. The end of it caught on the car and tore off the hood and did other damage. Peter Johnson, the motorman, escaped injury. Last night the wire again broke on Sixth street and there was a delay of four or five hours. Shortly after one of the generators at the power house was burned out and as a result only nine cars have been in operation on the entire system.

OLLE GETS THIRD TIME PRIZE.

Makes Fast Time at Milwaukee—Herman Lock the Time Winner.

In the Badger road race at Milwaukee yesterday, Herman Lock of Lyons, Wis., won the first time prize in the phenomenal time of 30:07. Lock was this year's winner of the Racine road race time prize. At Milwaukee he was given a two-minute handicap and won easily. Peter Olle, Racine's speedy rider, took third time prize in 31:37 and Albert Mueller of Milwaukee second time prize, a second ahead of Olle. Paul Faber of this city finished second in the race, but was debarred for cutting the course. W. L. Kassuba of Milwaukee, an 8-minute man, won the race in 32:30. The race was over an eleven-mile course.

ORDERS FREE TUITION.

Archbishop Ireland Orders That no Parochial School Tuition be Charged.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—Archbishop Ireland has issued a letter announcing hereafter that no tuition will be charged in Catholic parochial schools, such tuition being considered unstable to the growth of these schools. Priests are authorized to defray the expenses of the schools from regular parish reports or any extraordinary measures which their judgment may command. The letter closes with an appeal to Catholic parents to support these schools and send their children to them.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A GOOD CONTRACT.

John Jones Awarded a Contract at Milwaukee.

Bids were received at Milwaukee by the Board of Public Works for paving with cedar blocks, of Fifth street, from Cedar to Vleit street. The contract was between A. Kelner of Milwaukee and John O. Jones of Racine. There are 10,033 yards of pavement to be laid, 3,565 feet of curbing to be set and 915 feet of curbing to be reset. Mr. Kelner offered to do the paving for $1 a yard, the curbing at 35 cents a foot, but he failed to bid on the resetting of the curbing and offered to do that for nothing. Under those conditions, his contract would amount to $12,181. Mr. Jones offered to lay the pavement for 98¼ cents a yard, set the curbing at 38½ cents a foot and to do the re-setting at 7½ cents a foot. At those terms his contract would amount to $12,209. The comissioners of pumblic works considered either of these bids cheap.

The contract was awarded to Mr. Jones.

WITH THE POLITICIANS.

Candidates Are Getting in Their Finishing Touches.

Candidates for the different county offices are getting in their finishing touches at present. They have seen all of the city delegates and make very extravagant claims of what they will get in the convention. On Saturday all of the towns in the county held Republican caucusses except Burlington and Rochester and they will be held today or this evening. Hardly a candidate is in the city this afternoon. They are skirmishing in every direction to see the country delegates. The list of those appointed are as follows:

Caledonia—William Hess, Albert Tenner, Henry Smith, William Stendel, Fred Schilling, J. French.

Dover—W. Bird, Elmer Graham, George Beaumont, George Hannifford, Frank Deline.

Mt. Pleasant—Ben Bones, Frank Lingsweiler, Benjamin Evans, F. King, A. Steele, A. Hilker, George Tyler.

Norway—Ole Hanson, Thomas Overson, Benjamin Bendickson, George D. Smiley, George Spillum, Thomas Hanson.

Yorkville—Don McBeth, George Gillett, J. G. Russell, R. T. Bosustow, Thomas Bowers.

Village of Union Grove—James Hurd, A. Rennie, C. Otto, Peter Dunkirk.

Waterford—H. Clark, J. K. Fisher, Robert Allison, Henry Caley, William Malone, Edward English, Martin Beardsley.

Raymond—F. Lange, William Henkel, G. Scheck, J. Kemper, Thomas Morgenson, Bert Shumway, J. Walker.

WILL FIGHT FOR SOUTHERN STATES.

Republican Campaign Leaders Plan For Vigorous Battle.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Republican leaders intend to make a vigorous effort to capture the electoral votes of some of the southern border states for McKinley. This was fully decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the executive committee. Measures will be taken at once to arouse the voters of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and even Alabama and urge them to support sound money. Especial attention will be given to North Carolina, where the tariff question will be made prominent.

NO DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Expected Frosts in the West Only Discernable in Valleys.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 5.—Although conditions were most favorable for a heavy frost in western Iowa, and eastern Nebraska the past forty-eight hours no damage of any consequence is reported. It was only discernable in the valleys. The largest corn crop in Nebraska's history is safe and fall seeding on an extensive scale is in progress.

Is a Candidate.

The Journal has received a letter from William Bell of Rochester, which takes exception to a statement in the Weekly Journal that Mr. John Dixon was the only candidate in the field for the county clerkship. Mr. Bell announces that he is a candidate for that ocfie and is willing to abide by the will of the convention.

The Journal has no desire to do any injustice to anyone and therefore states that Mr. Bell of Rochester is a candidate for the county clerkship.

The Woman's Missionary society of the Free Baptist church at Mygatt's Corners, will meet with Mrs. Henry Lewis on Thursday afternoon.

Book and magazine binding neatly done at the Journal Office.

DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Two Convicts Escape From the State Prison.

CUT A HOLE THROUGH THE ROOF

He Was a Kenosha County Prisoner Named Clowes, Who Was Serving a Life Sentence—News From All Parts of the State.

WAUPUN, Wis., Sept. 8.—Richard Rail and George Clowes escaped from the State prison some time before supper last evening. They were known as "tier tenders." Yesterday being Labor Day, the inmates were allowed to remain in their cells. A short time before the supper hour, Rail and Clowes were let out by the guards into the main cell room on the pretense of desiring to do the work required of them. They had access to the north and south cell rooms and while supposed to be at work, cut their way through the roof of the south cell, from which they made their way to the wall, with ropes and, from the wall to the ground, under the cover of darkness, which was settling down. The prisoners having been kept indoors the guards were not keeping the usual close watch on the outside.

Rail was sent from Waupaca county Oct. 3, 1894, for eight years and six months for burglary. He is 30 years old, 5 feet 5½ inches in height, weighs 127 pounds, has a sallow complexion, red hair, dark slate-colored eyes and tattoo marks on each forearm.

Clowes was sent from Kenosha county March 23, 1894, for life. He is 21 years old, 5 feet, 8½ inches in height, weighs 127 pounds, fair complexion, brown eyes, and has also tattoo marks on each forearm.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Labor day was extensively observed at Milwaukee, Marshfield, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Janesville, Ashland, Neenah, Kenosha and other Wisconsin cities.

Richard T. Taylor, aged 22 years, of Madison, dove from the university boat house, into three feet of water, striking his head on the bottom and seriously if not fatally injured himself. His limbs are paralyzed and his recovery is doubtful.

Margaret Keating, who mysteriously disappeared from Appleton, has been located at Fond du Lac. The girl is hysterical and appears dazed as if from the effects of drugging.

H. A. Taylor, editor of the Madison State Journal, was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 2, to Harriet B. Dunnell. They will reside at Madison.

Bank Examiner Edward I. Kidd was at Black River Falls yesterday, looking into the affairs of the Jackson County bank, which went into the hands of a receiver and closed its doors last Saturday morning. He said it will take some time to realize upon a part of the assets. In his opinion with proper management the depositors will be paid in full.

The Evangelical Lutheran Friedens congregation of Kenosha celebrated its fortieth anniversary yesterday. The opening address was delivered by Professor E. A. Ernst of Watertown, president of the United Lutheran synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. When the Lutheran Friedens congregation was incorporated in 1856 there were only fifteen members. Today there are more than 200 families in the church. There is also a parochial school of 150 pupils, with two teachers.

TESLA'S DISCOVERY.

Sending Electric Power Without Loss Over a Distance of 500 Miles.

Nicola Tesla, the famous electrician and inventor, has, it is stated, found means for conducting currents of electricity a long distance without great waste of energy. He speaks thus confidently of his discovery:

"I am now convinced beyond any question that it is possible to transmit electricity to commercial advantage over a distance of 500 miles, and deliver the current at half the cost of generation by steam. This, of course, is a current generated by water power, and I only qualify this statement by adding that the quantity transmitted must be quite considerable. I am willing to stake my reputation and my life upon this declaration."

At the recent National Electrical Exposition at New York, a current was brought from Niagara Falls sufficiently powerful to send a message from the metropolis around the globe. It was hailed with enthusiasm by Edison and other electricians, who saw in it the solution of the problem of the transmision of electric power for long distances. Tesla alone seemed to see that something was still lacking. That the power could be brought from a great distance was without question, but it was at such an expense that the commercial advantage of the undertaking would be doubtful. The problem which he set himself to solve was a reduction of expense. He declares that he has found a solution.

This problem has engaged the attention of electricians for years, and a vast number of experiments have been made in connection with it. One carried in Germany over a little line extending from the Falls of the Neckar to Frankfort-on-the-Main, a distance of 110 miles, was only in part successful. In California a current was carried from the Falls of the Sacramento river to Sacramento City, a distance of thirty-seven miles, with comercial success; the direct current was used. Until the New York Exposition, this was the greatest distance which a current had been brought with any promise of commercial advantage. The problem which Tesla set himself to solve was how, with a quantity of copper small enough to admit of commercial advantage, he could bring a current of electricity yielding 20,000 horse-power a distance of 500 miles. The copper was the expensive item, and the losses of power occurred at the points of interruption where the current is drawn off for consumers. Here the current is reduced from a high to a low voltage, so as to be available for power and light. Just how Tesla has solved it he does not say, but that he has solved it he confidently asserts. Capitalists seem to believe in him. Abundant money has been offered to apply the new discovery to the transmission of power from Niagara. Within sixty days the Cataract General Electric Company will begin the construction of a new line to Rochester.

If Tesla's discovery proves practical it will be of the utmost importance to the commercial world. There is any amount of powder going to waste at a distance from the big cities and manufacturing centers of the country. If it can be used to reduce the expence of power 50 per cent, as is claimed, the effect on industry will be tremendous. Already it is proposed to use the power of the Potomac, the Delaware, the Merrimac, the Connecticut, and the rapids of the St. Lawrence. The new discovery is likely also to cause the more extensive application of electric power to railways, a great drawback heretofore having been the difficulty of transmitting power without heavy loss.—Baltimore News.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Betsy Winterbottom is visiting at Millard West, Wis.

Miss Sarah Hatch, of Waupun, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. George Coffman, of Chicago, is visiting at No. 1214 Villa street.

Miss Eva Buenger has returned from a two weeks' visit at Milwaukee.

Miss Argie Billings and Laura Easson are spending a few days at Chicago.

Miss L. J. David, who has been visiting at Marion, Wis., has returned home.

Jackson I. Case and Dr. Shoop left for the Horicon marshes today for a few days hunt.

Mrs. C. F. Jones and son, of Moberly, Missouri, are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Fuller and daughter, of Marshall, Mo., are visiting relatives in the city.

William Emerson has returned from a several weeks' visit in Boston and other eastern cities.

W. O. McCullough of St. Paul, Minn., a former Racine boy, is in the city calling on his old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bullock will depart for England tomorrow and be absent three or four months.

Miss Lillian Gorton, who has been visiting relatives here, departed for her home at Rochester, N. Y.

M. H. Griggs, general traveling agent for the Big Four railroad, was a guest of Dr. Simmis yesterday.

Miss Jennie Anderson of Yankton, S. Dak., who has been visiting friends in the city, left for Chicago yesterday.

Mrs. J. A. Nelson and son of Minneapolis, are in the city as the guests Mrs. Walter Crouch, 1219 Albert street.

George Eberlin, who has been visiting at the residence of George Hornell departed for his home in New York city today.

Miss Mabel Wales has returned home from a pleasant vacation, visiting with friends in Waukesha, Janesville and Chicago.

Mr. Brown, of North Chatham street had his hand badly lacerated with a fish hook while fishing on the harbor pier. Dr. Sauer dressed the injury.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leidigh, nee Miss Abbie Wright, of Milwaukee, are visiting at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wright, on Washington avenue.

Mrs. Brady of Chicago, was a guest of Mrs. Andrew Noble, of Hubbard street. It was the first time the ladies had met in thirty years and it was a pleasant greeting.

James Sexton of Nechora, Wis., was in the city visiting his son, A. H. Sexton, of the Singer Sewing Machine company, for a few days. Forty years ago Mr. Sexton passed through this section with an ox team. As he gazed around the beautiful city there was only one or two land marks that he could remember.

FOOD FOR GOATS.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

They have a free and easy way of referring to political opponents out west that, in the refined east, would be considered positively disrespectful. Here, for instance, is the Populist candidate for congressman-at-large in Kansas described as "an old hoop-skirt of a man who has been dragged out of the ash heap of human failure"

Advertise in The Weekly Journal.

REPORTORIAL NOTES.

The scow Contest arrived in port with wood for J. C. Counde.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Driver, of Lafayette avenue, a son.

It is said that two weddings in high life will take place in October.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Norton, of North Main street, a daughter.

Peter Olle got third prize in the Badger Road race at Milwaukee yesterday.

Many Racine people went to Milwaukee Sunday and attended the funeral of the late John Gourley.

The Bryan reception at the Northwestern depot Saturday, was in character with the autumnal features of the weather, rather chilly.

Chandler & Parks have just completed plans and specifications for a handsome $3,000 residence to be erected at 1500 Main St. by W. H. Hughes.

James Murphy, charged with assault and intent to kill his mother, was up before Justice Wentworth this morning. His case was adjourned to Sept. 15.

Pewaukee has organized a foot ball eleven, with Harry L. Pugh as manager. Stone, the big man who played here with the Manhattans of Chicago last Thanksgiving day, is captain of the eleven.

W. C. Thompson, the man who attempted to pass a forged check, was taken befor Justice Morey this morning and sent to jail for five days on charge of vagrancy. In the meantime the police will investigate his story.

A man appeared at Main street bridge Saturday night with blood flowing from a wound on his head. He said that highwaymen had attacked and robbed him on Tenth street. The police know nothing of such a robbery.

The tugs Waupun and M. A. Knapp arrived in port last night having in tow one of the dredges and scows of the Racine Dredge company. They were about one week coming up from Hay river. The dredge will commence work dredging in the harbor tomorrow morning. Both tugs will winter at this port.

C. J. Felker, of this city, has been appointed agent of the Allen Vinegar company of St. Louis, the largest concern of the kind in the world. Mr. Felker is one of Racine's brightest and most pushing young men and the firm are fortunate in securing him for their agent. He will canvas the city and the Journal wishes him success.

CITY IN BRIEF.

SHOW WRECKED—The Buffalo Bill show which appeared here last week, was wrecked near Wausau. No one was killed and only a few horses were injured.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN PORT—Steamer Queen of the West with coal for William R. Pugh; Silver Lake, wood for Johnson; Melinda, lumber; Contest, wood; Belle, wood; yacht Merlin light.

SPECIAL TRAIN—On Thursday the Republican county convention is to be held at Union Grove. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company will run a special train, leaving here at 9:15 a. m.

KEATOR TO SPEAK—Theron Keator, one of the ablest orators in the country, will speak upon the political issues of the day at Lakeside Auditorium Thursday evening. Mr. Keator has been in the city on former occassions and everybody should go and hear him Thursday evening.

LAID AT REST—The body of the late Mrs. A. L. Phillips arrived from Vermont Saturday evening and the funeral took place at 2:30 Sunday afternoon from the chapel at the cemetery. Many old friends and neighbors were present and also members of the Old Settler's Society.

SALOON AND CAUCUS—Sunday evening Rev. C. S. Lane preached to a large congregation at the Second M. E. church. His subject was: "The Saloon in the Caucus." He paid his respects to the saloon and condemned them in unmeasured terms and he alleged that the saloons were running the caucusses of the Fourth ward. He also took occasion to emphatically deny charges that had been made against him at the caucus last week.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

In the October Harper's an engraved portrait of "The Author of 'The Martin'" will stand as frontispiece, and a generous instalment of Mr. Du Maurier's new novel, with five characteristic drawings by the author, will be given. Other features of the number will be: An illustrated paper entitled "The Blue Quail of the Cactus," by Frederic Remington; "The Hypnotist," a story by Octave Thanet, with four illustrations by A. B. Frost; "Electricity," with twenty-four illustrations; "Some American Crickets," by Samuel H. Scudder, with nine illustrations by L. J. Bridgman; etc.

LARGEST BRANDY STILL.

California Boasts of an Establishment Turning Out 15,000 Gallons Daily.

The largest brandy still in the world is at the El Pinal vineyard in San Joaquin county, not far from Stockton. Part of it has been built about four years and the other part was finished only a short time ago. As is well known, the El Pinal vineyard has always made a specialty of brandy and sweet wines. It was the intention of the proprietors to do this when they went into business, and for that reason they had the largest still built that was ever put up. That was, as has been stated, about four years ago, and even then it was ahead of anything in existence. It could produce more brandy in 24 hours than any other still in the world, and it has not been surpassed since. But even that was not enough to supply all the alcohol needed in their business, so another still was built and made to work in connection with the original one. The two are really one still, as they are used, and have about three times the capacity of any other still in the world.

This enormous machine is located in a building by itself, and part of the year is kept running day and night. It is very complicated in its workings, so that a description of that part of it cannot be attempted here. It will be sufficient to state that the grape juice or wine is pumped from vats to a tank on top of the hill. From there it simply passes through a series of heated chambers in the form of a vapor, and comes out in the shape of brandy.

It can be tested in the different chambers and the change noted. In the first chamber it is little more than warm wine, and it gradually gets stronger and stronger until it is sharp to taste. From the time the wine leaves the tank until it comes out as grape brandy only ten minutes is occupied. In the old method of distilling it used to take about three hours.

In appearance the largest brandy still in the world is simply a conglomeration of tanks, pipes and boilers. The capacity of this still is enough to make a person wonder what becomes of all its products. When running full time, it can convert 15,000 gallons of wine into brandy in a day. This will make about 4,000 gallons every 24 hours, or enough to keep about 40,000 men in a state of intoxication during that time. In a month there would be enough of brandy on hand to intoxicate 1,700,000 men, or about the entire population of New York. But, as it happens, very little of this brandy is sold as brandy. It is used to fortify sweet wines, so that they will be in condition to keep until ready to send to market. The alcohol acts as a preservative of the grape juice the same as it would of anything else. It keeps it from turning sour.—San Francisco Call.

Giles Joskin's Smile.

Let us conjure up to our imagination the scene of artless jollity—the old fashioned country fair. Behold that circle of chubby bumpkins, each with his blowsy, apple cheeked sweetheart at his side, and note the leathern ellipsoidal ring raised some five feet from the ground and fixed in that position, midmost the village green. As Victor Hugo would ask and answer in similar circumstances; "What is it? It is a horse collar."

All eyes are bent eagerly on the empty frame, and all await with tense expectancy the living picture who is about to fill it. Many others have filled it already with more or less credit, but it is in the prowess of Giles Joskin that the knowing ones believe. See! Giles is here. Lightly, confidently, he steps up to the collar, and in another moment there appears through its aperture, framed but ill confined within it, the "too vast orb" of his face. There is a moment's pause, during which the spectators critically survey the champion's countenance, red and round as a foggy sun, and then in a moment the ruddy disk is suddenly cloven in twain by a horizontal fissure which, lengthening laterally and broadening vertically, like the chasm which swallowed the three rebels against Moses and Aaron, touches at last the sides of its environment and bisects at its short axis the leathern ellipse. It is Giles Joskin's smile—a smile which all who see it recognize as victorious, and as the judge approaches with the prize of victory in his hand and announces that Giles has carried off the flitch of bacon to be awarded to him who should grin most effectively through the horse collar the welkin rings with rustic guffews.—Fortnightly Review.

An Epidemic of Hysteria.

Gilles de la Tourette gives an account of such an epidemic, according to a description by Hecker. We read: "In Aix-la-Chapelle in 1574 troops of men and women from Germany were seen laboring under a common madness and displaying in the streets and churches this singular spectacle. With clasped hands and carried away by an inward compulsion which they could not master they danced for hours, and kept up the spectacle, without being abashed by those who were about, until they would fall exhausted to the ground. Then they would complain of their great agony, and would groan as though they were going to die, until people wrapped their abdomens with linen cloths, whereupon they would come to themselves and be free for a time from their sufferings. The object of this was to dispel the wind which set in after the attack. People often resorted to the simpler method of planting blows of the fist or kicks upon their abdomens. During their dance the subjects had visions. They did not see or hear, but in their imagination they beheld spirits whose names they pronounced, or rather shrieked out; foll snorting to the ground without consciousness, and foamed at the mouth. Then all at once they got up and began their dance, with frightful wrenchings. In a few months this plague extended from Aix-la-Chapelle as far as the Netherlands." Like the men and women, children were likewise attacked.—Popular Science Monthly.

No Absence of Mind There.

"Tickets, please, gentlemen," said the collector, and they were all produced save that of a poor, feeble, old gentleman who searched all his pockets in vain for his, and the fellow passengers growled exceedingly.

"Train is waiting for you, sir," went on the collector. "Why, there it is in your mouth all the time."

And the train moved on.

"Do you suffer much from absence of mind?" asked a satirical passenger.

"Absence of mind be hanged," returned the poor, feeble old gentleman. "I was sucking the date off last week's ticket."—London Tit-Bits.

Long Life to Him.

A Hibernian gentleman told a friend studying for the priesthood, "I hope I may live to hear you preach my funeral sermon." Another expressed the grateful sentiment, "May you live to eat the chicken that scratches over your grave."

HE LEFT THE BOOK.

He entered the street car with a parcel in his hand, and as he sat down he placed the parcel at his back, says the New York Herald.

"Book?" queried the man at his left.

"Yes."

"Taking it home to read this evening?"

"Yes."

"I see. Had to go half a mile out of your way to buy it?"

"About half a mile."

"Just so. Dollar and a half book, I presume?"

"That's exactly the cost."

"Think I've read it?"

"Can't say, but it's only out today."

"Then I haven't read it and am in luck. Thank you for taking this car."

The man with the book looked at the other in a queer way for a half minute and then said:

"Did you want to see the book?"

"Oh, no. I'll take it home with me, you see."

"But I can't loan it to you."

"No need to; you'll leave it in the car."

"Oh, I see! Well, I shan't leave it." He reached for the book and laid it on his knees, but after riding three blocks he slid it down alongside his leg. After two blocks more he worked it behind him again and became interested in the young woman opposite. The encouragement he received was slight, but it was enough to keep his thoughts busy, and the first thing he knew he was carried a block past his corner. He suddenly started up and skipped out, and as he went the man who had been talking with him reached back for the book and chuckled:

"Told him he'd leave it behind and I'd take it home."

But the book wasn't there. The woman beside him had already gobbled it, and as it rested on her lap she stared straight out of the opposite window and never moved a muscle when he growled out:

"That's a —— of a game!"

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

"Check it!"

Battle Ax PLUG

If he had bought a 5 cent piece he would have been able to take it with him. There is no use buying more than a 5 cent piece of "Battle Ax." A 10 cent piece is most too big to carry, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade tobaccos.

Try an "Ad" in The Journal.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

I Wanted

To Know Where I Was Going So I Got a Road Map From THE JOURNAL

A Road Map of the State of Wisconsin for Cyclists, Tourists and Sportsmen is given to readers of the Weekly Journal absolutely

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If you are not a subscriber to the Journal send us one dollar for a year's subscription in advance and we will send you by return mail, post paid, one of our road maps free.

Old subscribers can obtain these maps by paying up arrears and one dollar in advance. The retail price of this map is 50 cents. Address

The Journal

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

Indianapolis Convention Chooses Veterans of the Rebellion.

GEN. PALMER AND GEN. BUCKNER

Opposition Unites on Palmer and Gen. Bragg is Turned Down—A Gold Standard and Tariff for Revenue Platforms—Sketch of Nominees.

For President—JOHN M. PALMER
For Vice President—S. B. BUCKNER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—John M. Palmer of Illinois and Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, two white-haired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and gray, were nominated yesterday by the National Democratic convention for president and vice-president on a gold platform which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago convention; endorses president Cleveland and his administration in glowing terms; declares for the old standard tariff for revenue only; liberal shipping laws, currency reform, civil service and economic expenditures. The spirit that animated the convention was contained in this plank:

"The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but it cannot survive a victory in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago."

And now, in the language of Mr. Hammond of Georgia, this convention placed in the hands of other nominees their banner and bade them fling it forth "skyward and seaward, high and wide."

The real work of the convention was soon transacted when it was reached, but the delay in reporting the platform gave opportunity for a series of eloquent and stirring speeches. The attendance was larger than Wednesday, and the enthusiasm was great. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the famous Blue Grass orator, Dewitt C. Wagner of New York, H. A. Hammond of Georgia, F. W. Lehman of Missouri, W. D. Bynum of Indiana and Comptroller of the Currency Eckels of Illinois were in turn called to the stand and stirred the enthusiasm to a high pitch.

When the platform was brought in shortly before 3 o'clock, after the convention had been in session three hours, it was read amid an almost continuous storm of applause, and was adopted unanimously without debate.

OPPOSITION TO BRAGG.

When the nominations for president were called for, it was apparent that Mr. Palmer would be nominated over his protest, as the opposition to Gen. Bragg had concentrated upon him. These were the only ones presented to the convention. It was known that a message from Cleveland had refused the nomination, and his decision was accepted as final. Before the states were called for nomination, Henry Watterson was taken out of the lists by Mr. Carrol of Louisville, who, from the platform, conveyed to the convention a message from the Kentucky editor in his retreat in the mountains of Switzerland.

Mr. Kilbourne of Michigan placed Senator Palmer in nomination, and there was a series of seconding speeches. Burr W. Jones of Madison, Wis., nominated Gen. Bragg, "the hero of fifty battles and the commander of the 'Iron brigade.'"

Illinois waited until all the other states had been called, then Judge Moran of Chicago took the stand and said they recognized from the first that the senator was the man to lead, but he had sealed their lips. After seeing the temper of the convention, he said, Illinois was compelled to join hands with her sisters in urging his nomination.

The roll call developed an overwhelming majority in favor of Mr. Palmer, but proceeded to the end, Palmer receiving 757½ votes and Bragg 124½. At its conclusion, the commander of the Iron Brigade mounted a chair and, in a brief but graceful speech, moved that the nomination be made unanimous and pledged that he and Wisconsin in the coming battle would be where brave soldiers should always be, nearest the flashing of the guns. He was given three hearty cheers, and Gen. Palmer was declared the nominee amid an enthusiastic demonstration, during which the guidons were carried about the hall in the wake of the standard of Illinois.

MR. BUCKNER'S NOMINATION.

There was never a doubt about Buckner's nomination. When Chairman Caffery instructed the secretary to call the states for nominations for vice-president, the latter called but one state, "Kentucky," and the band struck up, "My Old Kentucky Home." William F. Bowder of Kentucky placed Mr. Buckner's name in nomination, and the nomination was made unanimous. After the convention had adjourned Senator Palmer succumbed. He said he would accept.

The Nominees.

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER.

Gen. Palmer was born in Kentucky seventy-four years ago. When fifteen years old he moved with his family to Carlinville, Ill. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar, having been examined by Stephen A. Douglas and found to be qualified. He was a follower of Douglas for twelve or fifteen years, but separated from him upon the question of permitting slavery in the territories and new states. He had during that time been a county judge, and several times a member of the state legislature. In 1856 he was one of the five independent members who induced the whigs to support Lyman Trumbull for the United States senate. In that same year Palmer presided over the Republican state convention, and until 1872 he was a zealous member of that party. He was a friend of Mr. Lincoln, and when the first call for troops was made he volunteered, and was made colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois. For gallantry and meritorious service at the battle of Stone River he was commissioned major-general of volunteers on Nov. 20, 1862. When he resigned from the army he removed to Springfield, Ill., and resumed the practice of law. In 1868 he was elected governor of Illinois.

In 1890 Gen. Palmer was nominated for United States senator by the Democrats of the state, and elected by the legislature on the 154th ballot, two independents uniting with the Democrats.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

Simon Bolivar Buckner was born in Kentucky in 1823, and was graduated from West Point in 1844, where he later became assistant professor of ethics. He served gallantly in the Mexican war and fought for the Confederate cause during the rebellion. He was one of the pall bearers at Gen. Grant's funeral. Gen. Buckner still lives in the log cabin in which he was born. This log cabin was built by the general's father over 100 years ago and the only time that he has lived away from his birthplace was when he was out of the state and when he was governor. The general has added to the original cabin, and he now has one of the most picturesque homes in the state. At West Point he graduated in the same class with Gen. Grant. He is worth over $1,000,000, nearly all of which is invested in Kentucky farm land and real estate.

SUICIDE OF A RACINE GIRL.

Miss Nellie Sullivan Shoots Herself at Wausau, Wis.

The body of a girl eighteen years of age arrived last Friday. It was the remains of Miss Nellie Sullivan, grand daughter of Mrs. Mary Sullivan, of Prospect street, and came came from Wausau, Wis. The deceased was a pretty and vivacious girl and had many admirers. She went from here to Milwaukee and thence to Wausau, Wis. where it is said that she was married. On Tuesday, for for some cause unknown, she committed suicide by shooting herself through the head, with a revolver. An item appeared in a Milwaukee paper about the affair, but gave the name of the man whom the girl was supposed to have married. The burial permit at the clerk's office reads: Miss Nellie Sullivan and the cause of death, gun wound in the head, self-inflicted.

This afternoon it was ascertained that the young lady was married and that her husband's name is Charles Schewman and he is a wholesale liquor dealer at Wausau. He said that she shot herself on Tuesday night. For what reason the husband does not know as she had everything she desired. She has no father or mother and only a grandmother and other relatives living here. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the house on Prospect street.

OBITUARY.

Gourley.

John Gourley died at his home in Milwaukee Thursday, aged 30 years. Deceased was one of the best known railroad men in Wisconsin, having been employed by the C. M. & St. Paul Railway Co. for seventeen years. About two years ago he went to Texas for the benefit of his health and returned a short time ago. He was an honest and upright man, popular with all classes of people and a favorite in railroad circles. In this city he had a large number of friends and they will regret to learn of his death. A wife, formerly Miss Geb, of Racine, a father, mother, sisters and brothers survive to mourn his demise. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

Phillips.

A brief message received from Bennington, Vermont, this morning, announces the death of Mrs. Phillips, widow of the late A. L. Phillips, at that place. Had Mrs. Phillips lived until next month she would have been 70 years of age. She was born in the state of Vermont and came to Racine in 1872. Three years ago last April her husband died and the fall following she went to Vermont to live with her sister, visiting here every summer. She was a lady highly respected by many friends. The remains will arrive here tomorrow evening and the funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Beggs' Little Giant Pills.

Try them if you have a sick headache or if you are constipated or bilious. Guaranteed by Davis & Silber, 433 Main street.

MAJ. T. S. CLARKSON

Elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army.

OTHER CANDIDATES WITHDRAWN.

General Muff of Minnesota Chosen Senior Vice Commander in Chief—Minor Officers Elected and the Annual Encampment Came to a Close.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4.—Major T. S. Clarkson of Omaha was chosen commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

Other names presented for the honor were D. B. Baluo of Rhode Island; E. H. Hobson of Kentucky; John C. Lincham of New Hampshire and Rear Admiral Meade. It at once became evident, however, that Clarkson would answer, and the other names were withdrawn and Clarkson chosen by acclamation. He acknowledged the honor in an eloquent address. Gen. J. H. Muff of Minnesota was elected senior vice-commander-in-chief.

Charles W. Buckley of Alabama was chosen junior vice-commander-in-chief, A. E. Johnson, diplomatic surgeon general, and Rev. Mark B. Taylor of Massachusetts chaplain-in-chief. After transacting routine business an adjournment was taken.

AN INJUNCTION.

Stops the Work on the New Electric Railway.

Work on the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric railway has stopped for a short time. Chairman Beirs, of the town of Caledonia, served an injunction and stopped the work on the ground that the line came too far into the street or road, at a point near the road south of the four mile house. It is believed that the trouble will be satisfactorily adjusted and that the large force of men again put to work on Monday. Several car loads of ties and rails are at Ives Station ready to be placed.

IS SHE INSANE.

A Jury Hearing the Case of Mrs. Kate Christianson.

Is Kate Christianson, nee Kate Schlig, insane, is a question a jury is endeavoring to decide in the county court today. The woman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schlig, one of the oldest and best known German couples in the city. Her husband recently made an application for the appointment of physicians to examine into her mental condition. She demanded a jury trial and it was granted.

Ritchie, Field & Heck and Smieding Bros. appear for Mrs. Christianson and Michael Shiel for the husband and some twenty-five or thirty witnesses, neighbors of the family are present to testify to the peculiar actions of the woman.

DEAD BODY OF A PREACHER.

Found on the Banks of a Pennsylvania River—Foul play Suspected.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—The bodies of Rev. Thomas F. Reeser, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church, one of the most prominent clergymen in Central Pennsylvania and John D. Love, a merchant were found on the banks of the Juniata river. They had been on a fishing trip. Foul play is suspected. It has been learned that the men drowned. Rev. Reeser once held a pastorate at Freport, Ill.

FROSTY GREETING AT CHICAGO.

But Few People Saw Candidate Bryan Arrive There This Morning.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Candidate Bryan arrived from South Bend at half past nine this morning. There were no demonstrations along the line and only a few hundred people were at the depot in Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Candidate Bryan will arrive here at 10 o'clock tomorrow and will address open air meetings in the afternoon and evening.

DIABOLICAL WORK OF FIENDS.

Set Fire to Beds Saturated With Oil and Two Children Cremated.

CHADRON, Neb., Sept. 4.—An unknown person saturated the beds with oil on which Assistant Postmaster W. A. Danley, his wife and two children were sleeping, and set them on fire. Before they were rescued, both children were dead and the parents unconscious. It is not known what motive there was for the crime.

CAPT. DREYFUS ESCAPES.

The Officer Sentenced for Life to the Isle du Grand Salut.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Captain Hunter of the British steamship Nonpariel, which has arrived from Cayenne, French Guinea, reports that Capt. Albert Dreyfus, sentenced to be publicly degraded and confined for life in a fortress, after having been convicted by a court martial of selling plans of French fortifications, etc., to a foreign government has escaped from the Isle du Grand Salut. His wife effected his escape on an American schooner and they may now be in the United States.

Caution.

All instantaneous cough cures contain opiates and are liable to dry up the phlegm and mucous in the bronchial tubes and lungs, thereby causing congestion. We guarantee Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup against this danger. Davis & Silber, 433 Main street.

"The best Pill I ever used," is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's Little Liver Pills. When you try them you will say the same.

CONSIGNED TO THE GRAVE.

Funeral of Mrs. Medora King, Largest Seen for Many Years—A Noble Woman Gone.

(From the Daily Journal of Sept. 2.)

The funeral of Mrs. Medora King, wife of Mr. Frank King of the town of Mt. Pleasant, yesterday afternoon at Mound cemetery was the largest funeral seen in this county for many years.

Mrs. King was a native of the town where she died, growing up from childhood to young womanhood, dearly beloved by all who knew her for her many excellent traits of character. She was born July 24, 1864, and lived with her father, Mr. Richard Rowlands, until her marriage, October 22, 1886, her mother having died when she was quite young. She was a woman of many rare qualities of mind and heart. Her love for music, and a sweet well trained voice made her a favorite in all musical circles, and she was always ready to lend her assistance in every good cause in her church in her neighborhood. One of her most pleasant characteristics was her cheerful disposition, which, combined with a kind heart and a tender solicitude for all suffering humanity, made her a most welcome visitor in the homes of the poor and the sick, and the outpouring of the people to her funeral was an indication of the high regard in which she was held in the neighborhood.

Until about eight months ago, she was apparently enjoying excellent health. She was taken with a severe cold which terminated in general tuberculosis, and for several months she suffered a great deal. During all her illness, however, she was always hopeful and cheerful. When she realized that she could not recover, she calmly gave explicit directions for the funeral services, and her wishes were carried out as nearly as it was possible to do so. Rev. Thomas Evans conducted the services at the house, and Rev. R. T. Roberts preached the funeral sermon from the text, Math. 11-18, selected by Mrs. King herself. He paid a high tribute to the deceased and his remarks were very touching and appropriate. Rev. John Chandler offered prayer at the grave and excellent music was rendered both at the house and grave by Messrs. Louis Evans and Hugh Whittington, Mrs. R. V. Jones and Miss Lizzie Jones, assisted by Miss Barbara Williams as accompanist. The floral pieces presented by her friends were many and beautiful, and in compliance with her wishes they were all placed in the grave, which was filled by the pall-bearers in the presence of her mourning relatives and friends.

Mrs. King left to mourn her loss, her husband, father, two sisters and two brothers, and a host of friends, wherever she was known. She was a faithful and consistent Christian, and it can be truly said of her, "Well done, thou true and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord."

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Think It Over.

Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail? If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

Blotches, Pimples, Scrofulous Sores

and all humors of the blood and skin will succumb to Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker. It positively has no equal. Every bottle guaranteed. Ask your popular druggists, Davis & Silber, 433 Main street, for it.

HANNA ON THE CONVENTION.

Palmer's Nomination Will Help Republicans Elect McKinley.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 4.—National Republican Chairman Hanna said concerning the result of the Indianapolis convention: "I think the action of the convention will be of assistance to us. Palmer is a strong, reliable man, and has a heavy following among Democrats of Illinois. His nomination following that of the gold standard Democrat for governor of that state, will awaken other Democrats of Illinois very materially. The nomination of Buckner is also good. He is strong in Kentucky and throughout the south and will help us very much."

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE FUSION.

Populists Want an Equitable Division of Electors or There Will be Trouble.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—At a conference last night between Populist National Chairman Butler and Vice-Presidential Candidate Watson, it was decided that the national committee would not recognize state fusion, where it was an equitable division of electors. Watson will speak this month in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

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Extracted and filled absolutely without pain by our late scientific method.

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NO PAIN.

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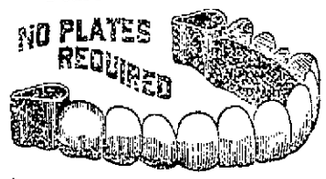

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DR. JULIUS V. BERNAUER,

—AT—

RACINE, WISCONSIN,

FRIDAY,

September 25,

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Dr. Bernauer is the well known Specialist of Nervous and Chronic diseases in Men and Women. He is a graduate of Wurzburg University, Germany, late Physician and Surgeon 42 Infantry Regiment, Austria, licensed to practice Medicine in this and other states. Late professor Women's Medical Co., and Chicago Medical Co.

He Invites All whose cases have been neglected, wrong treatment or pronounced incurable.

Ailments of Women. Leuchorrhœa, Hystery, Sterility, Tumors, Cancers, Irregularities, Displacements, etc. The study of his professional life has been devoted to this class.

Diseases of Men. Young men, if you are troubled with any disease peculiar to your age, OLD MEN, if you are afflicted with weak and aching back, kidney and liver troubles or others is gas of nervous debility or prostration, consult this famous Dr. Bernauer, whose wonderful success is only due to his thorough studies in two hemispheres and powerful experience in the Royal Women's Hospital at Vienna, Alexian Brother's Hospital and the Army.

Urinal Analysis. For the correct diagnose of your case bring a small quantity of your urine.

CONSULTATION FREE in English, German and French.

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We have just received a large shipment of the famous **Seth Thomas** Clocks. New styles, and a great variety. These we place on sale at prices lower than has ever been known for even cheaper and inferior makes. It will pay you to come early and make your selection

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PREPARATIONS FOR

THE GREAT BATTLE

OF NOVEMBER 3d ARE ALREADY WELL UNDER WAY. A NEW

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IS TO BE ELECTED, AND THE

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1896.

MEXICAN PRICES.

If the leaders in the free coinage movement carry the November elections, and in due course, so soon as they can put into effect their laws on the subject, results similar to that now in Mexico will certainly ensue. It is as well to inquire into these things before it is everlastingly too late. The argument put forth by Mr. Bryan himself that this country is rich enough and prosperous enough and its people so intelligent that the United States will be enabled to avert being Mexicanized, or in other words that free coinage in this country will not be the same as free coinage in Mexico are simply deluding themselves.

It is in order to compare the scale of prices in Mexico, and the mayor of El Paso, across the line from Juarez, Mexico, under his official oath gives a comparison of prices prevailing in the two cities, one American and the other Mexican. Here is his statement:

"I, R. F. Campbell, Mayor of the city of El Paso, Tex., hereby certify that I have made careful and diligent inquiry into the wholesale price of some common articles of merchandise in the city of El Paso, Tex., and the city of Juarez, Mexico, Aug. 7, 1896. The prices of the following articles in the two cities are as follows—those on this side of the river being reckoned in the United States money and those on the other side in Mexican silver:

	In U. S.	In Mex.
Breakfast bacon, per lb..	$ 11½	$ 32
Matches, per gross	60	1 20
Pickles, 5-gal. keg	2 25	6 50
Vinegar, 5-gal. keg	60	1 40
Bi. soda, per doz	1 05	1 40
Salt, 2-lb. sacks	40	90
Macaroni, per lb.	10	25
Royal Baking powder ...	4 00	9 00
Molases, per gallon	75	1 60
Beans, per lb.	08	17
Cheese, per lb.	12½	29
Candies, per box	5 00	11 75
Catsup, per doz.	2 00	6 25
Jelly, per doz.	2 00	5 00
Dried apples, ped lb.	11	25
Dried apples and peaches, per lb.	11	25
Dried prunes, per lb.	10	20
Cornstarch, per doz.	1 00	1 90
Lemon ex., per doz.	1 00	1 90
Vanilla ex., per doz.	2 25	3 00
Coffee, per lb.	20	40
Soap, per box	5 75	5 00
Tea, per lb.	35c to 1 00	70c to 1 50
Dev. ham, per doz.	2 00	6 50
Sugar, sack 100 lbs.	5 50	10 75
Flour, sack 100 lbs.	2 25	6 50
Rice, per lb.	05	11
Con. milk, per case	8 00	21 50
Can tomatoes, per case ..	2 25	7 00
Can peas, per case	2 40	8 50
Crackers, per lb.	07½	21½

"The Mexican prices are the prices which prevail in the free zone, on which there is a small duty. Of course, in the interior they would be much higher. I also find and do hereby certify that Mexican labor in Mexico, in the larger cities, is paid from 75 cents to $1.50 per day in Mexican silver. The highest price for the very best and most skilled labor is $3 per day in the same kind of money. In the interior of Mexico, in the country and smaller cities, the wages paid are from 20 to 30 cents lower than that given above.

"Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th day of August, A. D., 1896.

"R. F. CAMPBELL, Mayor of El Paso, Texas."

WHO GETS THE ALLEGED BENEFIT.

When the silver mine owner has taken his $1,000 of silver bullion to the United States mint and thereupon received from the mint $2,000 dollars, either his own newly coined dollars or the government money, it does'nt matter, who is benefited? In what manner has this extra $1,000 been distributed among his fellow men? When he pays some of it out as he naturally will, in luxurious living, the men he pays it to will get no more than before, that is sure. His gain filched from the people, he naturally keeps. In no wise has any one been benefited but himself. It may be claimed that anyway there is an extra $1,000 more than there was before, but is there? Under free coinage all pretense of maintaining the parity between the two metals would, of course, be stopped, and silver will assuredly be worth no more than before, and even this advance will in a brief time be lost, silver being worth only what silver bullion is, every gold dollar in the country being put out of sight and utterly taken out of circulation, gold being the money of the whole world, we then being compelled to pay gold to every debtor abroad, the greenbacks and government paper money, redeemable in gold before, now having lost half their value because the silverites in power, redeeming in silver, it is difficult to see just where any one has made a cent unless it be the silver mine owner, and even under the universal law, will be soon where he was before, and he will be the only one that can even keep on even terms.

Free coinage, independent of all other nations is stark, staring, ruin. It means ruin and disaster to prosperity and order, a long train of calamity for honest men, and a triumph for anarchy, Altgeldism and socialism. What anarchy cannot accomplish by other means, it can accomplish by subverting the law to plunge the nation into a sea of inflated, dishonest money. Honest men are to be pillaged, while the incendiaries of national life strike at them.

IN THE FIELD.

John M. Palmer of Illinois and Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky were chosen at Indianapolis as candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the Gold Standard Democrats. The platform adopted reads thoroughly Democratic and all Republicans will attest to the genuine trade mark. What, however, will be refreshing, are the vigorous words expressing their devotion to the inherant land marks of the Federal constitution.

Briefly the platform demands a tariff for revenue only, a gold standard with issue of silver only by the government as will enable the gold standard to be maintained or rather the parity of the two metals be maintained without difficulty; opposes discriminating duties for our shipping and wants a modern and liberal policy displayed instead, which interpreted means likely the privilege of our people buying ships where they please and having an American register. Cleveland is highly praised, naturally. The party will ever maintain the supremacy of the law, and denounces any attempt to subvert the Judiciary of the country. It affirms the inviolateness of contracts, denounces the illegal trusts and combinations and favors liberal pensions. Also demands the government to go out of the banking business.

Around this ticket will doubtless rally thousands of Democrats who, by the revolutionary course of the Chicago convention, were rendered politically homeless. It means many votes for Palmer and Buckner that otherwise might have in the last moment been cast for Bryan. It means strength for McKinley that otherwise the party could not have had. It means the preservation of the best part of the Democratic party who, however, disagreeing with the Republicans on the questions of the tariff, are with them in the due preservation of the honor and integrity of the nation, in the enforcement of law and order everywhere, and in ever preserving the judiciary of the land from the attacks of those who would overthrow it.

CHARMING AND INDUSTRIOUS RACINE.

Racine is as pretty and charming a city as there is in the northwest. It is as enterprising, too, as its situation is commanding. Racine should lose no opportunity to make these facts impressed upon the minds of the people. A city should advertise just the same as an individual to get business, and a great deal of this advertising consists in pure water, which we have, a good sewerage system, which we are gradually getting, a first class public library which we are going to have, well paved streets, in which we have made a beginning, good lighting facilities, which we partially have and we will have better when the gas company extend their mains as they ought to, and good shipping facilities which we have, but we will have better when the harbor is dredged out as it ought to be. Then also there is the matter of street car facilities which we have, and these will be enlarged as the city grows.

Everybody should make it a point to at all times say a good word for their city. Any grumbling should be discouraged. Much can be done in the way of advancing the interest of a city by united action and a hearty public sentiment, and this last half of the decade can be made years of solid advancement for our beautiful city if all taken an interest.

Racine is a splendid manufacturing point, and to hail from Racine is an established trademark. Its products are known in every section of the Union, and within our territory, we have room for many more manufacturing establishments. It is not only an unsurpassed point for manufacturing, but it far surpasses many other places as a residence city. It combines both excellent features and too much can not be said in this respect. Let everybody take a fresh breath and take a fresh hold for Racine.

The fullest protection to American citizens, no matter in what part of the world, should be the motto of the next Republican administration.

IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Immigration Commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30th, shows that the percentage of the illiterates and undesirable classes is on the increase. During the year 263,709 entered the port of New York, of which 48,804 had been in this country previously, leaving the net number of new arrivals at 118,636.

Of this total numbers 2,624 were ordered back to whence they came. Italy furnishing the largest number, 1,368; Austria next with 567, Russians 401, Germans 104 and Swedes and Norwegians 20. The amount of money brought into the country by these new comers was $3,534,399.

The following table shows the nationalities of the most numerous classes and also the number of illiterates:

	Arrivals.
Austria-Hungary	52,085
Germany	24,230
Italy	66,445
Russia	39,859
Sweden and Norway	22,978
The United Kingdom	38,226
Turkey and Greece	6,249

Of 66,445 Italians, 14,236 had been in the United States before, and 20,248 came to join their immediate families.

The table of illiterates who arrived indicates a class of immigrants inferior to those of former years. It is as follows:

Out of total.	Illiterates
23,415 from Hungary	8,739
66,445 from Italy	30,728
39,859 from Russia	7,462
24,230 from Germany	410
24,957 from Ireland	1,430
22,978 from Sweden and Norw'y...	217
6,249 from Turkey and Greece	2,092

It will be seen that the character of the immigration is inferior to former years. Of the number excluded owing to their failure to come up to the requirement of the laws, 750 were excluded as common laborers, and 1,756 as paupers. During the year the Board of Special Inquiry investigated 40,539 cases and of these 240 were appealed.

CONSIDER THE PEOPLE.

Now while the finances are under discussion and much talk is made of the banks and bonded institutions and institutions that loan money in large amounts, what is the matter of considering also the interests of the great mass of the people. Can we not have some finances that will help to ameliorate the condition of the American people as well as to consider the welfare of what the financiers demand? It is not cheap money that is demanded, for the people demand the very best money there is going. But they are tired of hearing about the banks and Wall street. They would prefer some system that will prevent the money from being piled up in the great cities, especially in the east. They are tired of seeing millions of the governments money supposed to be deposited in National bank depositories, but in reality being sent on the New York city banks where it is loaned out and a small interest received. This is all wrong. Government money deposited in National banks is supposed to be in the bank where originally deposited, for this was the idea of placing some of the millions of the government—where it would do some good in local circulation. But instead these millions find their way to Wall street, where it is used for purposes of stock speculation largely.

The people demand the best money there is, but they demand some change in existing conditions. They demand relief from, for instance, the exactions of insolent corporations, trusts and railroads. They are tired of seeing governmental affairs conducted foreign to their own interests.

They are too tired of seeing government diplomats, supposed to be representing this government, but in reality representing a political party. They are tired of quite a number of shams and want a change.

One will be made in November next by the election of McKinley.

THE FUSED.

The Wisconsin fusion is a strange patchwork and a sample of crazy quilt. The people of this state are threatened by a combination of three elements, all having for their object the division of party spoils, and nothing else. Each faction compels a parceling out of the state offices, which clearly shows the hypocrisy of the whole thing. The combination put up in hopes that sufficient number of people might be deluded into voting against sound money and for those ideas that, carried out as expressed at the Chicago and St. Louis conventions by Populists and Democrats, place the country in the hands of those who would surely destroy the nation.

Unholy fusion, bastard politics, tricksters of politicians. The plain, thinking people of this state and all other states are not to be deceived by tiny such proceedings. The issues are not to be evaded. The political character of the men who are engineering these fusion games is not that which will commend the work to the suffrages of intelligent and patriotic people.

The effect of the filled cheese law will likely be to stop the manufacture for export purposes. The effect of the filled political fusion ticket nominated at Milwaukee will be still more disastrous to the manipulators of it.

Rich Red

Blood is absolutely essential to health. It is secured easily and naturally by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but is impossible to get it from so-called "nerve tonics," and opiate compounds, absurdly advertised as "blood purifiers." They have temporary, sleeping effect, but do not CURE. To have pure

Blood

And good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Its success in curing Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and That Tired Feeling, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

THE INDIANAPOLIS DEMOCRATS.

The speeches delivered at the Indianapolis convention were distinctly marked with displays of pronounced patriotism. Mr. Flowers said in his speech: "The real issue in this campaign is an issue of patriotism. In many a presidential election has the fight waged fiercely between advocates of different political doctrines, and the ruin of the country has been freely predicted if either set of doctrines were established as the policy of the government—such predictions being merely the extreme expression of party politics; but in this election the issues around which the battle is waging involve the integrity of our institutions and the sacredness of our national honor, and when the men have starred that deep well of sentiment ordinary party differences disappear, the moral issue predominates, and all good citizens stand shoulder to shoulder against those who would destroy the American name and undermine the walls of her political structure."

It is true that these men might have made this more marked by declaring their intention to vote for McKinley, but at the same time they have marked their display of patriotism by refusing to bowl along in the free silver and repudiating car of the people who captured their organization at Chicago. If these thousand of Democrats think it best to preserve their vitality in an organization of their own, as an organized protest against the dangerous heresies proclaimed at Chicago, no true Republican can say nay.

FREE SILVER IN WISCONSIN.

The free silver men are in the field with Willis C. Silverthorn as candidate for governor with a fusion of Democrats, Populists and Silver men. The Democrats take Governor, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Railroad Commissioner. The Populists take Secretary of State, Insurance Commissioner, and three of the Presidential electors. The Silver party are given the Lieutenant Governor.

This makes a truly fine nest and the people of this state who yet retain full possession of their faculties, will gaze with surprise upon the conglomeration who proceed upon the idea that Wisconsin has fallen into the hands of the inflation, free silver, and repudiation party.

There is no manner of doubt but that the managers in the game will find that a great mistake has been made. The political ambitions or personal gratifications of George Peck, it doesn't matter which, will assuredly be cast in the dust heap of forgotten events ere many weeks.

Mr. Bryan announces with dulcet voice that vituperation and denunciation is not a part of the play. "Let us not," says he, "speak of them in terms of denunciation and 'Let this be a fight of principles.'" Of course, Mr. Bryan would have the vituperation confined all to one side. He Democrats act the gentlemen while Democrats act the gentleman while he and his bullies act the other part. The gold men happily have accustomed themselves to be spoken of as gold bugs, bond thieves, paid agents of the banks and foreign bond holders, plutocrats of a most infernal type, Shylocks, merciless oppressors of the poor, the rulers of Wall street. These are but a few of the choice expressions used toward men who have the unbounding hardihood to differ from such men as Jerry Simpson, Senator Peffer, Jones of repudiating Arkansas, who stole the Smithsonian fund and has ever refused to pay it back, Gilb Weaver of Iowa, Stewart of Nevada who years ago said the omitting of the silver dollar in the act of 1873 was a good thing and who voted for that very act. There is a lot more demogogues of the same type who in their incendiary talk about the finances, indulge in revelings. If any one of them can coin a word conveying an insult he is happy for the rest of the week.

Gold importations continue unabated. However, any doubts regarding the election of McKinley would act as a damper and his defeat would stop at once any further importations.

Populism has been tried out in the west and it has proved an ignominious failure. The mistakes of civilization were to be redressed by these Populists and a clean, beautiful era was to be inaugurated. But what has happened is a reign of corruption and extravagance. The people out in Colorado and Kansas have given their verdicts in unmistakable terms. In Kansas Lewelling, Populist, was elected on the wave and served one term, being retired in 1894 by an adverse majority of those awful Republican fellows of 30,376. This was followed up the next year by a Republican plurality of 81,384 on the Supreme court judgship.

Colorado elected blood-curdling Waite by a plurality of 5,436. He ran again in 1894 and was ingloriously defeated by an adverse plurality of those Republicans by 18,605, the total vote being double that what it was in the previous election.

Where Populism has been tried it has not proven that success calculated to make people in love with it as a reform process.

The organization of a McKinley and Hobart club in Racine by our Welsh citizens marks a most pronounced interest in the present campaign. This event will assuredly have an excellent effect and may be followed by similar clubs. The interest in this presidential campaign exceeds that of any previous campaign for some years and Republicans as well as Democrats who are strenuously opposed to the placing the country in the hands of those who would uproot every vestige of what prosperity is yet left, are taking the greatest interest. The Welsh club composed as it is of sixty chartered members will certainly be largely added to as the campaign progresses and will accomplish a work of great value to the cause of the right.

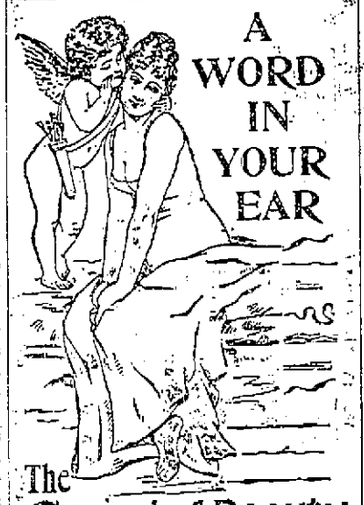
Governor Altgeld of Illinois, does not propose to have any fooling about this free silver business. In his capacity as president of the corporation that owns the Unity buildings in Chicago, and owner of the majority of its stock, the leases are made out upon the most approved cut-throat pattern, and not only this, but payment is exacted upon the gold standard basis, this is to say his tenants are compelled to pay their rents in standard gold coin. No legal tender silver dollars for him. He takes no risk whatever. In another column will be found a true copy of these leases which the free silver believers should read and reflect upon.

"Don't let the Republican party beguile you about the future. The future is written in blood crushed out of you by gold. It is going to be war."

The above words were spoken by William J. Bryan a few days since at one of his New York meetings. If this is not an invitation for the disorderly elements and anarchistical elements of the Union, there were never words that appealed to the passions of men.

Invective is cheap. Denunciation is easy, but arguments and facts do not come so entirely easy to these people who openly appeal to the decision of war.

If United States Senators are to be elected by a direct vote of the people, why not elect a president by also a direct vote instead of the electoral methods now employed. There is just as much reason in the one case as in the other. If the voice of the people is smothered by the process of electing a senator by the state legislatures, then equally so must their voice be more or less smothered by the cumbersome electoral process. By the process of a direct vote the counting would come under the direct influence of the government, and all terrorism, intimidation and fraudulent practices would be corrected.



The Secret of Beauty of the complexion, hands, arms, and hair, is found in the perfect action of the Pores, produced by the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes, it is absolutely incomparable.

Cuticura Soap

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Will Not Perform Miracles But It Will Cure.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE cures nervous prostration. Not miraculously but scientifically by first removing the causes of disease, and then supplying healthy nerve food, increasing the appetite, strengthening digestion and strengthening the entire system. Desperate cases require prolonged treatment as shown by the case of Mrs. [illegible] Reed of Delta, Iowa, who writes: "After suffering for a lightning stroke, the paralysis [illegible] and a light stroke of paralysis, my limbs would all draw up. I would have throbbings in my chest that seemed unendurable. For three months I could not sleep and for three weeks did not close my eyes. I prayed for sleep, and felt that if relief did not come I would be dead or insane. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second night slept two hours and from that time on my health improved, slowly at first, but steadily and surely. I took in all 10 bottles, and I cannot express how grateful I am, for I am now perfectly well, and have taken no medicine for over four months." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Book on heart and nerves free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

The average deposit of depositors in the savings banks of the country is about $300. This shows that the depositors are of the great body of the people and are not as a rule of landed estates. In Illinois, 80,000 people are depositors in the state savings banks and had $24,000,000 on deposit. In the whole country there are 5,000,000 with deposits in savings banks to the amount of $1,800,000,000. These are not what are called rich people, but represent savings by hard work. It is proposed by the Bryanites to despoil all these people by means of fifty cent dollars.

Chicago Chronicle: One evidence of the authenticity of the Democratic convention at Indianapolis is the fact that a fight is in progress over the nomination. It will be remembered that no Democrat was permited to make a fight at the Chicago convention. It was a sure thing for Teller or Bryan, Populists, from the first.

About the truth of it, and yet in the contest for the honor of being the nominee of the genuine Democratic party, no mention is made of the name of ex-Gov. Ben Hill of New York.

There are yet quite large areas of forest lands left in European countries. Russia has 40 per cent., Sweden and Norway 34 per cent., Austria 29 per cent., Germany 26 per cent., Turkey 26 per cent., Italy 22 per cent., Switzerland 18 per cent., France 17 per cent., Great Britain 4 per cent., Spain 7 per cent., Greece 14 per cent., Holland and Belgium 7 per cent., and Denmark 3 per cent.

According to the Bryan argument, if the government fiat can make sixty five cents worth of silver equal to $1.29 of silver, or that the government stamp can so increase the demand that silver will rise to the present gold value, why not claim that the government stamp can also raise the silver value over gold right along.

The large crowds who attend the meetings of Mr. Bryan are not in the least indicative that his hearers are going to vote for him. They show that the people are perfectly willing to hear both sides and are attracted by his reputation for oratory, which, by the way, subsided with his speech at Chicago.

There are people so stubborn they are willing to have their wages and salaries cut in two by the Bryan cheap money talk. These are willing to accept the doctrine that our present dollar is entirely too good. But there are many more, and happily the great majority, that see this thing correctly.

The owners of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner, both rabid free silver papers, are among the very wealthiest silver mine owners in this country. The Hearst family are many times millionaires and it is their own selfish interests that wants free coinage of silver.

The Grand Army veterans have had a big time at thei annual reunion at St. Paul. Year by year their numbers grow less and less, but with the passing years the devotion to country with the survivors grows more intense. The strength of the order now is placed at 246,616.

McKinley's most admirable addresses are read by millions of people. He does not indulge in vagaries or gross abuse of those who differ with him as do the Mary Ellen Leases and the like. He is not busy inculcating sectional divisions or building up class distinctions.

Mr. O'Connor is altogether too modest. Even the conglomeration as assembled at Milwaukee declined to be surprised at Mr. O'Connor's attitude. The attention of the crowd, as a matter of history, were not in the least riveted on the ex-attorney General.

The difference between McKinley and Bryan is marked as the Inter Ocean of Chicago, remarks. It says, "Candidate Bryan hunts for the people in the rear of a Pullman car, while Major McKinley stays at home and the people hunt for him."

The end of the world which had been announced for Wednesday it seems was postponed by Pastor Sturzke. He denies that the postponement was on account of the presidential campaign, but his explanations are confusing.

A cold winter is predicted by the St. Louis weather prophet. What is certain is a very cold wave for Mr. Bryan on the day of November 3rd. The intense cold of that day will freeze the last remnant of vitality out of the thing.

One of the most gratifying things that has lately happened, barring, of course, the splendid news from Vermont, is the vanishing of Secretary Hoke Smith from any further connection of the affairs of the government.

The Chicago Inter Ocean pays Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, a high compliment when it refers to his intense Americanism as being repugnant to the gentleman from Buffalo.

Whatever may be the faults of the railroads, there is no truth whatever in the assertion of Populist orators and Bryan, that railroad freights have not declined. They have declined and materially so.

Most encouraging news is being received from Michigan, California and Indiana. Advices are now that the Pacific coast states are rallying into line for McKinley in great shape.

The Denver mining millionaires have opened their hearts and the first shipment of $100,000 is said to have arrived, express charges paid, to the gratification of Illinois' free silver politicians.

If gold has doubled in value, says the Chicago Herald, according to what Altgeld says, then the workingmen who are now paid on the gold standard are not the losers thereby.

The Vermont landslide is something immense. It has completely covered up Bryanism. Perhaps Mr. Bryan may be induced to keep up his speeches in the east.

Straw votes taken among the veterans attending the Grand Army reunion at St. Paul show an overwhelming preponderance of votes for McKinley over Bryan.

The free silver leaders are plunged in a cave of gloom over the Vermont election returns. The November returns will fasten the doors of the cave for good.

King Humbert of Italy, is said to be contemplating abdicating, but there is yet no indication that Tom Watson contemplates any proceedings of that sort.

While Mr. Bryan has been teaching eastern people finance, his own state Nebraska, has been completely captured out of his reach forever.

The gold standard Democrats now have something to rally about. They can sing the gladsome old favorite songs with a relish.

It is not yet known who will assume the functions of rainbow chaser of the silver party in this state.

The large receipts of gold from Europe and Australia have acted as tonics in the markets.

Sectional prejudice is all the stock in trade of Bryan and the speakers on this side.

The importations of gold continue which has improved the financial situation.

Every county in Vermont gave increased Republican majorities.

The people of this country refuse to be sectionalized.

Used for over 25 years BY ALL NATIONS of the Globe for

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and similar Complaints, and prepared under the stringent GERMAN MEDICAL LAWS, prescribed by eminent physicians

DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER.

World renowned! Remarkably successful! Only genuine with Trade Mark "Anchor." P. Ad. Richter & Co., 215 Pearl St., New York.

31 HIGHEST AWARDS.

18 Branch Houses. Own Glassworks. 25 & 50 cts. Endorsed & recommended by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., Schulze Bros., 603 Sixth St., Racine, Wis.

Enquire of Druggists in the U. S.

DR. RICHTER'S "ANCHOR" STOMACHAL Last for Colic, Dyspepsia & Stomach Complaints.

PRESS COMMENTS

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: If Bryan does as well in the west as he has done in the east, McKinley will carry nearly all the states west of the Mississippi river.

Sheboygan Telegram: Bryan's heart must have risen to his mouth when he this morning read the Vermont election returns. That 39,000 majority is the handwriting on the wall. It does not take very much of a prophet to interpret its meaning.

La Crosse Press: Li Hung Chang carries his own cook with him. He has no desire to tackle the palatable dishes of American manufacture, as he prefers them of oriental flavor. Li will be in luck, as it is the fall of the year when plenty of bird s nests can be secured.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Mr. Louis Bohmrich, who addressed the silver Democratic convention on Wednesday, spoke of the time when the "American citizen of Teuton ancestry" shall "begin to get at the root" of the silver question. Mr. Bohmrich is unjust to the German-Americans, most of whom have got at the root of this question already.

Ashland Press: In another month scarcely a saw mill will be running. Minneapolis shippers have decreased 40,000,000 feet. You can't talk anything but McKinley to any man whose livlihood in any way depends upon lumber. The proceeds of one billion imported Canadian lumber this year came directly out of their pockets.

Merrill Advocate: The employes of the A. H. Stange company yesterday hoisted a handsome banner bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart, on the flag-pole of the sash, door and blind factory. The employes of this company realize that Mr. Stange has made a heroic effort the past three years to keep running, and that it has been hard work to do so, and that the only hope in the future is the election of McKinley and Hobart. The Advocate takes its hat off to the employes of the Stange company and assures them that if McKinley is elected they will have better wages and more work a year from today than they have now. God bless you, gentlemen.

Ashland Press: The fact that over half of the large Republican parade on Thursday were workingmen shows where they stand. They want work and no free silver sop.

Appleton Post: Bouck says no! Well, Bouck now says what the people would have said in November had he accepted the Silvercratic nomination for governor.

Green Bay Gazette: An advertisement in a Chicago paper reads: "Put Bryan in the White house. Greatest puzzle on earth," etc. That is the same puzzle the free silver leaders are struggling with and it is getting away with them.

La Crosse Chronicle (Dem.): Patriotism, principle, Democracy went out of the window when Chairman Peck turned the party organization over to Populism. No wonder President Cleveland was sent the same way. The reproach and menace of that strong, loyal, honorable presence must have been unendurable.

Milwaukee Sentinel: As chairman of the silver Democratic State Central committee Mr. Peck appointed three members to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of gold standard men. This he did because so many gold standard men had resigned that the committee was left without a quorum. The quorum thus made ratified Mr. Peck's appointments. It also ratified his refusal to carry on the appointment suit. This makes pleasant reading. Mr. Peck has so long been accustomed to do as he was bid that it is agreeable to see him at work as a quorum-maker, and to see the quorum acting kindly toward the man who made it.

SUNK IN EAST RIVER.

The Steamer Rosedale Run Down by a Ferryboat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steamer Rosedale, plying between this city and Bridgeport, Conn., was sunk by the ferryboat Oregon in the East river yesterday. The passengers and crew were rescued. She was valued at $100,000.

STREET RY. COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—The Columbus Central Street Railway Co. went into the hands of a receiver this morning. The assets and liabilities are unknown. The cause of the failure is insufficient business.

The liabilities are $1,350,154, of which a million and a half is bonded indebtedness. The managers claim they will pay up.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

The Perfect Ointment.

The virtue of Beggs' German Salve is its quick healing power. Else it would not have earned its world wide reputation. Your popular druggists, Davis & Silber, 423 Main street, have it.

Disease attacks the weak and debilitated. Keep yourself healthy and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

State Treasurer Peterson Makes Known the Balances in Various Funds.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—The monthly statement of the condition of state finances by State Treasurer Sewall A. Peterson shows the following balances in the several funds Aug. 31, 1896:

General fund	$371,895.41
School fund	83,907.83
School fund income	30,204.84
University fund	30,151.47
University fund income	43,863.99
Agricultural college fund	72,984.03
Agricultural college fund income	1,601.11
Normal school fund	84,670.71
Normal school fund income	30,812.65
Drainage fund	23,762.25
Indemnity fund	13,524.51
Delinquent tax fund	1,077.76
Deposit fund	10,760.41
Redemption fund	156.46
St. Croix deposit fund	408.02
Wisconsin R. R. F. M. L. Co.	4,446.64
Columbia and Sauk	3,911.22
Allotment fund	916.54
Cash on hand	$810,080.12

FUSION IS COMPLETE.

A Mixed Up Ticket Placed in the Field by the Three Milwaukee Conventions.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—The Democrats, Populists and National Silver party of Wisconsin have completed their act of fusing on state and electoral tickets. The last formality was gone through with yesterday afternoon, when the Democrats filled the places given them and ratified the nominations of the other parties, while the Populists and Silver people endorsed the candidates dictated by the Bryan Democracy.

By 5 o'clock it was all over. The spectacle was ended in which the respective parties sold their principles for the votes and patronage of their old opponents, and everyone felt relieved but no one satisfied. The result is a mongrel ticket that each party is secretly ashamed to own, but to the support of which they are all pledged to furnish their contributions

The full list of candidates and electors nominated and their politics is as follows:

Governor—W. C. SILVERTHORN, D., of Wausau.

Lieutenant-Governor—H. H. HOARD, S., of Waupun.

Secretary of State—C. M. BUTT, P., of Viroqua.

Treasurer—W. H. PIERSTORFF, D., of Middleton.

Attorney-General—HARRY I. WEED, D., of Oshkosh.

Railroad Commissioner—C. F. KALK, D., of Cumberland.

Insurance Commissioner—F. W. THALL, P., of Milwaukee.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—FRANCIS CLEARY, D., of Waukesha.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

John Winans of Rock county, Democrat.

George W. Cate of Portage county, Democrat.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—Albions A. Worsley of Racine county, Populist.

Second District—Lester Woodward of Columbia county, Populist.

Third District—Owen King of Sauk county, Democrat.

Fourth District—Henry J. Steinman of Milwaukee, Democrat.

Fifth District—Ernest Merton, Waukesha county, Democrat.

Sixth District—John L. Beau, Fond du Lac county, Democrat.

Seventh District—M. J. Warner, Trempealeau county, Democrat.

Eighth District—Christian Roemer, Outagamie county, Democrat.

Ninth District—Herman Naber, Shawano county, Democrat.

Tenth District—Charles L. Drekhey, Barron county, Populist.

CHURCHES WILL UNITE.

Decision Reached in the Danish Church Conference Being Held Here.

Interesting business was transacted at the church conference being held at the Emaus church on Mound avenue, yesterday afternoon. It was unanimously agreed to unite the two dioceses and work in harmony hereafter, under the title of the "United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America."

The two parties were almost similar in name before, and as their doctrines were almost identical, they finally reached the sensible conclusion that it would be policy to work together. Negotiations to this effect were entered into early last spring, with the result that it was agreed to meet on neutral grounds and talk the matter over in a friendly, Christian spirit, and as the Emaus church of this city, since its withdrawal last winter from the First Danish Lutheran church of America, belonged to neither party, the invitation extended by the Emaus people was accepted, and the present conference is the result.

The Emaus church on Mound avenue, as also the Immanuel church on Lafayette avenue, will enter the United church, but it is considered doubtful if the newly organized congregation at the Junction will seek admission, as their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Holm, by letter, withdrew from the Inter Mission diocese last Wednesday.

Jefferson County Fair.

For the above occasion, the Northwestern line will, on September 14 to 18, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Jefferson, Wis., and return at very low rates, good returning until and including September 19, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry.

MRS. MATTHEW S. QUAY.

Wife of the Great Republican Leader Adds Her Testimony to That of Thousands Of Others For Paine's Celery Compound.

Among the testimonials received this year by the proprietors of that greatest of all remedies, Paine's celery compound, are found many, as usual, from families of national reputation.

One of these is the following sincere statement that bears the signature of Agnes B. Quay, the wife of the Hon. Matthew S. Quay, United States Senator, whom Pennsylvania so urgently named for the presidency at St. Louis:

"Washington, May 15, 1896.

"Mess. Wells & Richardson,

Burlington, Vt.

"Dear Sirs: My daughter and I have been using Paine's Celery Compound this spring with most beneficial results.

"Those in an over fatigued condition of the body, and a throwing off of unction will find it a gentle stimulent, and an excellent tonic, and I add my testimony to others without reluctance."

The relative merits and efficiency of Paine's Celery Compound in making people well is clearly shown in the character of the people who today rely on it to cure insomnia, nervous debility, persistent headaches and a rundown condition.

It is the power of rapid repair of the tissues that makes Paine's Celery Compound the great saver of life that it is. It brings just the needed nutriment to the distracted nerve tissues all over the body and increases the volume of healthy blood so that a breaking down of some vital part is averted. While taking Paine's celery Compound there is a general building up of the deep-lying tissues all over sound elements that clog and interfere with its healthy activity.

The story of the discovery and unparalleled success of Paine's Celery Compound is the story of a high purpose, steadfastly followed: the reward for the life-long study of the nervous system in health and disease. Prof. Edward E. Phelps' discovery in the laboratory of the Dartmouth Medical School proved a monumental work in the art of dealing successfully with many diseases that were up to that time held to be obstinate of cure. Today rheumatism and neuralgia, heart palpitation and nervous dyspepsia are taken in hand by Paine's Celery Compound with the absolute assurance of freeing the system of them entirely.

In this greatest of all remedies there is hope for every person distressed by symptoms of dyspepsia, impure blood, failing vigor or low nervous condition.

A CLEAR SHOWING.

Gold Not Increased in Price But Silver Has Decreased in Price.

Here is some more Altgeldian swash:

"Silver has not fallen. It costs the same in relation to property, to the products of the earth and to labor as it formerly did. It is gold that has gone up. The purchasing power of gold has doubled, and our people are obliged to pay their debts, principal and interest, in dollars which as a matter of fact are 200-cent dollars.

Now it is very easy to test the truth of this proposition. There is hardly an article of human consumption, the price of which has fallen, which is not produced in 1896 with the aid of improved machinery at a cost in human labor of from one-half to one-sixth what it cost in human labor to produce it in 1872. A given unit of human labor will thus produce on the average at least twice as much clothing, shoes, carpets, furniture, window glass, books, newspapers, pictures, kitchen utensils, breadstuffs and nearly everything that enters into the ordinary comforts of life, as in 1872. That is to say, the labor cost of production has been on the average at least one-half. The labor cost of producing nails has been reduced one-fifth of what it was in 1872. The labor cost of producing steel rails and structural steel and steel fabrics and implements of all kinds has been reduced five-sixths since 1872. One boy with three horses and the improved selfbinding harvesters of the present day can cut and bind as many acres of wheat as five men with four horses in 1872. These are illustrations of the enormously increased efficiency of human labor, through its greater command of the forces of nature, which has enabled it since 1872 to multiply its products with the same expenditure of human energy in nearly every branch of production.

Now as the cost of production, measured by its one constant, fundamental and essential factor, human labor, has thus been reduced to from one-half to one-sixth of what it was in 1872, it follows that, given the same equation of supply and demand, they must have fallen in price, in like proportion when measured by a standard of value which has remained stationary during that period. As a matter of fact, the fall of prices corresponds in general almost exactly to the decreased labor cost of production. Therefore, the correspondence of the fall of prices with the labor cost of production demonstrates the approximate stability of the money standard in which they are measured.

Here, then, is the conclusive proof that gold has remained and now is approximately of the same value in 1896 as in 1872, or at any rate that it has not sensibly appreciated, and that it is silver which has fallen in value and not gold. For if a given amount of silver will purchase the same number of pairs of shoes, the same number of yards of cotton cloth, the same number of pounds of nails or steel rails in 1896 as in 1872, when the labor cost of producing all these things has been reduced from one-half to one-sixth, then we could have no more complete demonstration that silver has fallen, in value in the same general or average proportion. No sophistry, no tricks of phrase, no impudence of sounding iteration, can conceal or obscure these simple, conclusive, resistless proofs that it is silver which has fallen, not gold which has risen, since 1872.

This answer to Altgeld's swash on this main postulate of free silverism will serve as an answer to a correspondent who desires proof that gold has not appreciated. There are other proofs, as that, while most articles of human consumption have fallen in price by reason of the diminished cost of production, the price of labor has not fallen. It has materially advanced over the average of 1872, so that, as McCleary pithily says, "a day's work of skilled labor in 1892 would buy more of any staple commodity of human desire, more and better clothing, more and better transportation, more and better tools and machinery, more and better heat and light, more comforts and luxuries of every kind, more silver AND MORE GOLD than at any time previous to 1873 in the history of the world." This is another proof that gold has not appreciated.

The Pioneer Press has repeatedly given a number of reasons which support this presumption. One is the great increase in recent years in the production of gold. But this is vastly less important than the immense extension and development of the machinery of exchange, which has multiplied by many times the efficiency of every gold dollar. But this article is too long already without going into this side of the question.

STRAWBERRIES IN SEPTEMBER.

Indiana Farmer Finds Ready Sale for His Luscious Product.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 4.—Otis Burlingame, living near this city, marketed eight quarts of nice strawberries here today. They were picked from vines that bore a good crop in the regular season last spring, and this second crop is as good as the first. Home grown fresh strawberries in September are considered a great curiosity.

Facts Speak Louder Than Words.

Out of the 4,550,000 boxes of Beggs' German Salve sold in 1895, only three boxes were returned as unsatisfactory. This seems almost incredible as every box has a positive guarantee accompanying it. Davis & Silber, 423 Main street, sell it.

TAX NOTICE

Concerning Lands Sold for Taxes for the Year, A. D., 1894.

The following described lands and city and village lots in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin were sold by the treasurer of said county on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1894, for the delinquent taxes for the year 1893.

The amount set opposite to each tract of land and city and village lot is the amount of tax interest and charges due thereupon computed up to the last day of redemption including the redemption fee.

The same will be subject to deed and will be conveyed by tax deed to the purchaser or holder of the county treasurer certificate of sale as provided by law.

Given under my hand and seal of the County Board of Supervisors of said county of Racine this 29th day of July, A. D. 1896.

JOHN DIXON,

County Clerk, Racine County, Wis.

To whom assessed, description, amount of taxes, interest and charges:

TOWN OF WATERFORD.

R. Talcott—N. by West, E. by Ward, S. by Newman, W. by Herghwey, Section 5, Town 4, Range 19, 1 acre......$3.04

TOWN OF BURLINGTON.

Kennedy & Cushing—Ice house on West ½ SW¼ N. of mill pond, Sec. 29, Town 3, Range 19, ½ acre......$3.72

Unknown—Blk. 73, Village of Burlington, O. P. Sec. 32, Town 3, Range 19......$2.50

TOWN OF NORWAY.

W. D. Drought—NE¼ NW¼ Sec. 14, Town 4, Range 20, 40 acres......$2.14

Hans Miller—NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 15, Town 4, Range 20, 40 acres......$2.30

Nels Sorenson—NW¼ NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 21 Town 4, Range 20, ten acres......$1.75

TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT.

Charles Fink—In NE¼ Bd. N. Highway E. and S. Lewis, W. Lingsweiler, Sec. 28, Town 3, Range 22, ¼ acre......$3.62

R. W. Howland—In SW¼ Bd. E½ line S. Sec. line N. and W. Teagarden, Sec. 8, Town 3, Range 23, 6 acres......$6.05

Wm. Sheil—Lot 7, Blk. 2, Parkersville, Sec. 21, Town 3, Range 22......$4.18

SECOND WARD.

D. Lawton—S½ Lot 10, Blk. 29, S. S. N. 22 ft. Lot 11, Blk. 29, S. S., special assessment......$71.23

Mrs. R. Campbell—S½, Lot 7, Blk. 30, S. S. N¼ Lot 10, Blk. 30 S. S......$88.31

Unknown—Lot 5, Blk. 41, S. S.; Lot 6, Blk. 41, S. S......$2.01

Unknown—Lot 3, Blk. 47, S. S......$1.96

Unknown—Lot 4, Blk. 47, S. S......$1.96

Unknown—N 40 ft. of E½ Blk. 8, Holborn's Sub......$4.44

THIRD WARD.

Olans Johnson—Lot 13, W½ Blk. 41, Knight's Sub......$58.93

FOURTH WARD.

Danl. Sullivan—Lot 5, Blk. 3, Wright's add......$77.02

M. Voight—S 31 of N 72 ft. of E½ Lot 1, Blk. 14, Wright's add......$18.55

Patt Quinn—S. 48 ft. of E½ Lot 7, Blk. 26, Wright's Add......$20.12

Chas. Mehrens—Lot 4, Blk. 58, O. P......$25.87

Robtre Anderson—Lot 6, Blk. 41, O. P. $18.55

FIFTH WARD.

C. Johnson—W½ Lot 19, Blk. 3, Palmeters' and Lot 20, Blk. 3, Tyrrell's add......$11.08

H. Peters—Lot 9, Blk. 6, Palmeter & Briggs' add......$107.84

E. Crook—Lots 1 and 2, Blk. 21, Sage's Add......$206.02

Thompson & Lay—Ex. S 84 of W 100 ft. and Ex. E 200 ft., Lot 5, Blk. 31, Wright's Add......$62.72

L. Buhler—S. 36 of W 130 ft. Lot 4, Blk. 21, Wright's Add......$45.43

Gorgen Lampen—W 37 ft. Lot 118, Stella's Add, special assessment......$13.97

Gorgen Lamp—W 37 ft. Lot 118, Stella's Add; W 27 ft. Lot 119, Stella's Add.$94.43

Peter Johnson—E 100 ft. Lot 121, Stella's Add; E 100 of N 25 ft. Lot 124......$25.25

Gus. Peterson—E½, NE¼, Sec. 8, Town 3, Range 23, Bd N. by Freeman E. by Forest St. S. by Madson and West, by Blake......$20.66

Kinzie Ave. Heights Land Co.—NW¼ Sec. 17, 3, 23, Bd. N. by Root river and Teagarden, E. by Root river, S. by Root river and W by Teagarden, known as the Island......$10.72

Kinzie Hts Av Land Co Kinzie Park.

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SIXTH WARD.

Mrs. Tway—W. 40 of E. 180 of S. 120, E½ Blk. 55, School Sec......$13.72

James McLaren—Lot 19 W½ Blk. 61 Sheldon's Sub......$35.73

Ida Dugbee—N. 80 of W. 95 ft. Blk. 73 S. S......$16.59

Lars Anderson—S½ of N. 80 of S. 120 of W 110 ft. Blk. 78 S. S......$7.50

H. G. Schultz—W. 40 of E. 108 of N. 115½ ft. Blk. 83 S. S......$23.23

H. Graves—Lot 6, W½ Blk. 86 Durant's Sub......$76.84

Louis Johnson—E½ SE¼ Sec. 17, Town 3, Range 23, S 31 of N. 481 ft. S. of 12th St. and E. of Herrick's avenue, Bd. S by 13th St. 120 ft. E. and W......$26.23

George Hansen—NE¼ Sec. 17, Town 3, Range 23, E. 40 of 125 ft. Bd. W. by Gorton, N. by Herrick and E. by Lockwood Ave......$8.15

Wm. Towle—NE¼ Sec. 17, Town 3, Range 23, Bd. N. by 11th St., E. by Sec. line, S. by Herrick and W. by Becker, 120 ft. E. and W. and 45 ft. N. and S......$2.07

August Johnson—Lot 18 in Blk. 2 Lockwood's Sub......$15.42

SEVENTH WARD.

Henry Roerick—S. 58 of N. 174 of E. 175 ft. of Blk. 4, Hagerer's Add......$68.54

Patrick Rowan—SE¼ Sec. 4-3-23, Bd. N. by English St., E by St. Clair St. S. by Blessings Sigley and W. by Green St., 30 ft. N. and S......$1.41

John Jusa—SW¼ Sec. 4-3-23, Bd. N. by Jmacek, E. by Stratesky & Morawetz, S. by Rastenak and W. by Geneva St., 123 ft. N. and S. and 142 ft. E. and W. Ex. land of Thos. Morawitz......$20.11

W. J. Cornelson—Lot 23, Blk. 1 C. Rowan's Add......$4.41

Christ Elsner—S. 55 ft. of W½ Blk. 16 Wright's Add, special for grading...$8.45

If You Don't Like It, Freeze.

New York World: This fall each ton of anthracite coal will cost every manufacturer, every merchant, every family $1.50 more than it cost last fall. That is, the price of anthracite coal has advanced in the past year a little more than 46 per cent. Why? Because the mines are becoming exhausted? Because the wages of miners and employes of coal railways have risen? Because the cost of production has increased? Because last year's price was below the price at which dealing in coal is profitable? Not at all. The sole reason is that several men who had control over the necessary mines and railways organized a trust "to decrease the output and to raise the price." Of course, there are laws both federal and state against it. Of course there are certain instincts of humanity against it. But the coal trust cares nothing for such trifles as law and humanity.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis

FAILURE IN DIAMONDS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—W. L. Pollack & Co., diamond dealers, failed. The liabilities are $120,000.

Book and magazine binding neatly done at the Journal Office.

WAS A BIG AFFAIR.

Modern Woodmen Had a Monster Picnic at Somers Yesterday.

INTERESTING POLITICAL DEBATE

Between Hon. J. V. Quarles and Hon. M. M. Riley, of Milwaukee—Was on the Money Question—Exciting Ball Game.

Heretofore when picnics have been arranged to take place at George Leet's Petrifying Springs, in Somers Kenosha county, rain storms have generally broke up or interfered with the arrangements. Yesterday the Somers camp, Modern Woodmen of America, gave their annual picnic and the weather man was kind to them, at least until nightfall, when all were ready to depart for home.

The grove where the picnic was held, is one of the prettiest in Kenosha county and adjoins the famous springs. The crowd present numbered in the neighborhood of two thousand from Racine and Kenosha counties, the majority no doubt being attracted from the fact that Hon. J. V. Quarles and Hon. M. M. Riley of Milwaukee, were advertised to talk on the money question, the former on the single gold standard and the latter on the silver question.

The committee who had charge of the affair had made every arrangement and things passed off without a hitch and to the satisfaction of all. The ladies had tables set for over three hundred people and the dinner was one of the best yet served at these picnics.

While the crowd was arriving on the grounds there was an exciting game of baseball between a club from Western Union Junction and the Somers team. The players lined up as follows:

Western Union—J. Nolan, left field; W. Roberts, pitcher; G. Smith, second base; F. Weber, catcher; M. Lee, short stop; B. Casperson, center field; W. Smith, first base; M. Herzog, third base; A. Grewnow, right field.

Somers—J. Herzog, short stop; F. Basler, catcher; Charles Swenson, second base; F. Learman, pitcher; J. Moran, first base; W. Herzog, right field; J. Zimmer, third base; R. Burgess, center field; J. Rhodes, left field.

The second baseman, pitcher and basemen, of the Somers nine, were from the city and this fact precipitated considerable discussion. The game proceeded, however, until the last half of the ninth inning when there was a row over what the umpire considered a foul ball, the pigskin rolling on the base line and the batter and pitcher having a collision. There was all kinds of che[illegible]ing and the game was not resumed. The umpire called time and the score stood 15 to 14 in favor of Western Union. The stakes were $10, and has not been paid, on account of the misunderstanding.

All through the forenoon Schulte's band of fifteen pieces furnished excellent music.

At 2 p. m. Rev. Otto Anderson, president of the day, called the assemblage to order. Schulte's band discoursed a selection. Rev. Mr. Rea, of Somers, delivered a prayer and a male quartet sang "Still, Still With Thee," and for an encore sang, "River of Time." The quartette was composed of H. M. Marden, Prof. Trenary, W. B. Van Gesvie of Kenosha and Mr. Truax of Harvard Junction, Ill.

It was now time for the great political debate to take place. The president allowed Hon. Mr. Riley one hour and fifteen minutes for his first effort. He prefaced his remarks with the pleasure he experienced in meeting the people, the beautiful grove, etc. He said in substance: "He does not believe in the abuse of men, facts are what he is after. That from 1863 to 1865 he was a Republican, but afterwards he transferred his allegiance to the other side when the money question came before the people. He said he did as he believed any honest man would do and he believes that as citizens there are none but what are ready to do whatever is to the best interests of the people. At first he was a Prohibitionist, having voted for Black in 1851. We are citizens of a great country that is able to support 70,000,000 people, when as it is we are feeding less than one-tenth of that number. The nation's life blood must not only be of good quality but the quantity must be sufficient. This nation was founded to make homes for the oppressed, shall we allow the money kings to rule over us? The Republican party is untrue to Lincoln in not living up to the record made by the party, but have become the party of Rothschilds, Platt, Hanna, etc. He then read from the revised laws of Wisconsin relating to the remonetization of silver, page 707. He said that is the record of the Republican party. Mr. McKinley is not responsible for the platform, but he is willing to stand on it. He also read a section from Vol. 7, part 2nd, page 68, the resolution introduced in Congress by Hon. Stanley Matthews in 1878, in relation to issuing bonds and to the coinage act that Wm. McKinley, Jr., voted for on the 28th of Feb., 1878, and then asked the question if he is an honest man in his subsequent record. Eight years ago the Republican party were in favor of silver and gold as standards, today they demand the demonetization of silver. He then proved it by a portion of the Democratic text book of 1892, telling how the standard silver dollar was dropped out of the coinage of the United States, and how Judge Kelly was ignorant of the fact that if this certain bill was passed in Congress that it would drop it from the silver dollar of the nation. Reference was made to the speeches by John M. Thurston and their stand on the money question, and how Sherman said we must do what is of the greatest good to the greatest number. He says that we are not anarchists or thieves, and we believe it was not honest to pay obligations in depreciated currency. The dollar today is worth four times as much as when our national debt was contracted. It is evident that there is a scarcity of a circulating medium, from the way prices have gone down. It is not overproduction that is the cause of the failures throughout the nation. James G. Blaine once said that the single gold standard would cause widespread destruction among the people of this country; the men with fixed securities and salaries are not the ones who will suffer. He told how India with free coinage is today using only silver coin and is getting $1.15 per bushel for her wheat. He also explained the reason why he admires England's financiers and despises our own.

He read an article in the Chicago Record of an interview with Mark Hanna, and how he favors bimetallism. He explained how we are even now slaves of the money kings and wanted to know if they were any easier for being of gold. This was followed by an arraignment of all who are of different opinion to what the silver platform advocated. Even now the man who has been fore ordained to lead the people to freedom, viz., William J. Bryan, is before the host. (Applause.) He closed with a poem that bore on the question. The gentleman undoubtedly did his best and secured the opinion that he was honest in his convictions. It was a masterly effort.

The Male Quartette sang "Won't Stay Down," a Democratic campaign song at the close of the speech, after which the Hon. J. V. Quarles was presented. He handed Mr. Riley the watch that he had forgotten and complimented him on having such a fine gold one. He immediately began firing heavy shot into the enemies camp by saying, "Not since 1860 has there been an issue before the people that is so dangerous to the people of the United States. There was not a single argument brought out in my opponents speech to show why we should have 'free coinage.' It is not the Republican party who are trying to force an experiment upon the people. You Democrats forced one upon us four years ago, and what is the condition of the country in consequence? The best friend of silver today is the Republican party. Money has three functions, the principal of which is as a medium of exchange. We have in the United States about $600,000,000 each of gold, silver and paper money, and any one of them is worth 100 cents on the dollar wherever offered. Do you want to change it? In order that silver might be introduced, the government has sent it all over the country to the banks so that every one might have their choice of the money of the country.

"The coinage of silver has increased 1200 per cent under Republican rule. Under the Republican policy, 53 cents worth of silver is now worth 100 cents when stamped with the dollar stamp of our government, because we can redeem it in any kind of money."

Under the Bland-Allison bill of '48, $2,000,000 per month was coined, under the act of congress in 1890 four and one-half million ounces were coined every month. This issue is one of the standards. Since 1834 gold has been the standard. Since 1873 gold has been the standard. In the United States the standard is a little coin composed of 25.8 grains of gold. The Republican party says there can be but one standard, and there can be but one, either in morals, money or measures. We want the bushel and the yard stick. Do you want a two-peck bushel instead of four pecks. What do you want with two standards that tend to confuse? If you want two-peck bushels make that the standard. The dollar is a designation of value. A silver certificate promises to pay silver. We have taken the silver from the silver mine owners, deposited it in our vaults and issued silver certificates to them and you now turn around and say that the Republican party is not in favor of silver.

In 1878 a Republican congress did pass an act authorizing the coinage of silver at 412½. The silver dollar today is an honest dollar because our congress has said we will redeem it at 100 cents.

The Demo-Pop party propose to change the principal of coinage and take the right from the United States government, of which we all form a part, and give it to the Jones, Stewarts, etc., who bring it to the mints and take the profits. In other words, the trusts who own the $47,000,000 worth of silver mines that are not called by their right names. If this government put up a grist mill and the farmers take their wheat and grind it free, would there be free flour? Would you get any of it unless you paid for it?

Speaking of the scarcity of money, will the free and unlimited coinage of silver give more money? What disease is a man apt to have that has too much blood? Apoplexy. For illustration, what would be the effect of bimetallism? Two metals will never go together; if you owe me $10 you will pay me in the cheaper metal and pocket the balance, would you not?

If the free coinage of silver goes into force the $1,000,000,000 that we have in gold would be driven out of the country. We have a per capita circulation of over $24 per capita, France being the only country with a larger per capita circulation than ourselves.

We do business on a different scale than some countries. Over 91 per cent. of all the business of the United States is done with clearance house bills and commercial paper. During the last thirty days there came near being a panic in Chicago on account of the free silver craze, and there was a rush to place money in safety vaults and other hiding places. The confidence of the people is being shaken, that is the reason that money goes to such places. Silver and gold never linked hands until Uncle Sam linked them by his authority.

In answer to my opponent, is it against the Republican party that Cleveland has borrowed $472,000,000? It is to the credit of the Republican party that Ben Harrison paid $292,000,000 of the public debt.

In November when you step to the polls, I prophesy that from this country, as well as from all over this glorious union the voters will vote for an honest dollar and one that will pass wherever it is offered for 100 cents.

The programme closed with a song from the quartette entitled "Badger Boys."

THE AILS OF BUSINESS.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press of a late date has the following. The correspondent dissects the business situation intelligently. He says:

Silverite doctors have worried business into an apoplectic attack, and they are now trying to cure it by pumping blood into the patient. Business has enough blood. What it needs is circulation. The silverite of the nineties is the old greenbacker of the seventies in another shape. We thought we had him buried for good fifteen years ago, but the chrysalis has popped open, and he appears anew with a considerable addition to his family. We had a big funeral when we turned him under the last time, but the good time of the eighties paid the undertaker's bill a good many times over. Larger obsequies are needed next November, however, if we are to see any good times in the nineties. The question before us now is shall we have the funeral, and if so shall we bury the subject so deep that he will not have another resurrection.

The Bland law of 1878 was passed as a sort of first offering to the silverite. It compelled the United States to buy not less than two million, and not more than four million ounces of silver a month. How did it work? During the year 1878 the silver in a silver dollar averaged 88 cents market value; in 1879, 86 cents; in 1880, 88, in 1881 and 1882, 87, and in 1883, 85 cents. It continued to fall until 1889, when the silver in a dollar stood at 71 cents. That was silver coinage in a safe harness. The record of silver prices during the ten following years were so many good, strong screws in the coffin of the Bland law. The silverites were told plainly enough at the time that it wouldn't work, and it didn't.

This was a second offering to the silverite, who at this time had appeared fully resurrected from his greenback grave. The Bland law that was to bring silver prices back to the gold level had failed. The booming good times of the eighties had conspicuously shown that demonetization of silver was responsible for hard times to about the same degree as Noah's dove was responsible for the deluge. The humbled silverite now declared that a purchase of four million, five hundred thousand ounces of silver a month would surely bring silver to a par with gold, and once at par, it would stay there. The experiment was tried. The Sherman act was passed July 14, 1890, when the silver in a dollar sold at 80 cents. August 19, it had risen to 93 cents, but early in September it began to fall again, and by the last of December, only a little over five months after the passage of the act, it was back to 80 cents again. Averaging by years the silver dollar stood at 80 cents in 1890; at 75 cents in 1891; at 67 in 1892; 60 in 1893; 48 in 1894; 50 in 1895, and about 53 thus far in 1896. Here we are hugging the danger line to which we have been brought by these two foolish experiments.

Take your pencil now and figure; 460,210,900 ounces of silver were purchased under the Bland and Sherman acts. At twelve ounces to the pound and 2,000 pounds to the ton, the pile weighed 19,175 tons. Counting three tons to a load, three loads a day, and 300 days a year, a Washington city coal team had to work five and a third years to put the last of that silver into the treasury vaults.

See how this silver circulates. The United States now owns, coined and uncoined, almost nine silver dollars for every man, woman and child from Portland to San Diego, and out of this $9 a head for our entire population only 70 cents a head can be coaxed, or driven into circulation, even with the treasury officials offering to pay the freight. To help out, silver certificates backed by this rejected silver and pledged to be kept at a parity with gold have been put in circulation, but Canada will no longer have anything to do with them or our silver dollars. Even our own people will keep a sharp eye on them until this country decides in November what it will do with Bryan.

It is the theory of the silverite that the United States stamp can make nineteen hundred thousand tons of silver go at a hundred cents on the dollar, just as easily as it does the 19,175 tons we now have. They add that if it will not go in actual silver dollars it can be made to go in silver certificate shape. That theory has been cut wide open times almost without number. It is like a man boasting that he can safely swallow nineteen three-finger drinks of whisky because drinking one fails to put him under the table.

Take our Revolutionary war record. We tried the stamping business in those times until it took one hundred and forty stamped dollars to buy a good dollar's worth of groceries. In 1862 we went at it again. In 1864 it took $2.70 of those stamped dollars to buy a gold dollar's worth of goods. For seventeen years after we began our last stamping experiment not a dollar of gold or silver money was in circulation.

It is said by the silverite that fear of our getting whipped kept gold and greenbacks apart during the last war. The war, however, closed in 1865, but until 1870 it took all the way from $2.25 to $1.33 of greenbacks, and as late as 1877 we still had to pay $1.11 of them to buy a gold dollar's worth of goods. The fact is, if we stamp money beyond where the nations we trade with think we can redeem it in gold, that stamped money will drop, whether cheap silver, cheap paper, cheap leather or cheap wood wears the stamp.

Business men will answer that question very quickly. They will tell you that such debt payers are always marked men, no matter what their excuse may be. But that is not all that paying debts by free coinage means. Workingmen's ruin has been written in letters of fire on the face of every financial cyclone cloud that has ever risen in this country, or in any other. It was on the cloud that appeared before things went to smash in England in 1825 and before 1837, 1857 and 1873 in this country. There were people in those days who said, as the silverites say today, "Don't be scared. Nobody is going to get hurt." But somebody did get hurt, all the same. It was not the rich man of those days who suffered, nor will it be the silver mine breeders of the cyclone now in sight. Now, as then, it will be the men who work for wages and raise crops and have money fastened in small industrial and trade enterprises. They may not all be honest. Some of them may vote for Bryan and hope to get a chance to pay a few debts with cheap silver, but they and all other workingmen will, to put it in slang fashion, "just get right up on their hind legs and howl" before free silver coinage is done with them.

D. S. B. Johnston.

OLD LADIES HOME.

Condition the Project is in at the Present Time.

Editor Racine Journal:

Can you inform a reader what condition the much-talked of Old Ladies' Home is in. I believe that Mrs. Palmetier bequeathed lots and money for the establishing of the Home, in accordance with the desire of her husband during his lifetime.

SUBSCRIBER.

During his lifetime John H. Palmetier accumulated considerable wealth. It was his desire that an Old Ladies' Home be established with his money after he was gone. He left his property to his widow, Mrs. Eliza D. Palmetier. When she died she bequeathed several thousand dollars to relatives. The latter clause in the will says that in case she failed during her lifetime to establish the Old Ladies' Home, to be known as the John H. Palmetier Old Ladies' Home, she gives and bequeaths unto Stephen Bull, L. S. Blake and E. C. Deane, lots 11 and 12 in block 43, school section, and also $15,000 to hold in trust for the purpose of building and furnishing the home and beautifying the grounds. Provisions are also stated for other arrangements in connection with the running of the place. De Witt C. Palmetier and Judge Frank M. Fish are named as executors of the will.

The notice to creditors to present their claims has just expired and it is expected that the estate will be settled up in a very short time and work of arranging for the erection of the Home proceeded with.

It's the Lame Leg that sets the pace. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. For weak spots and places that seem big because they hurt, try

Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.

In Pat's phrase, they "suck out" the soreness and pain. Look for the Red Cross. No others bear that sign. It means excellence + plus.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

FAILING MANHOOD

General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment.—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

J. H. Stokes, a burglar who broke jail at Oshkosh, Aug. 10, was captured at Chicago yesterday.

Congressman Barney and A. C. Rankin opened the campaign at Sheboygan last night to a mass meeting of workingmen. It was the greatest demonstration ever known in this locality, and the addresses of both speakers were enthusiastically received.

Miss Hannah Danielson, aged 20, who was visiting her sister at Armstrong Creek, a station on the Soo road, was thrown to the ground while riding a saddle horse and was instantly killed. The body was taken to Waupaca, where her parents reside.

Nelson Antone, an Oneida Indian, was run over and killed by a train on the Green Bay & Western road, early yesterday morning. The accident happened a few miles west of Green Bay. The train was the one carrying the Buffalo Bill show. The body was horribly mangled, the head being severed and both arms being cut off.

A Sound Money club has been organized at Menawa with a large and enthusiastic membership. Prominent among the members are ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction Oliver E. Wells and G. R. Lindsay, secretary and treasurer of the Little Wolf River Lumber company, who have heretofore been staunch Democrats.

A brakeman on the Northwestern road by the name of Fred Sencivez and whose home is in Escanaba, Mich., was killed by the cars near Waunakee yesterday. The train was backing up and he was climbing the caboose when he slipped and fell under the wheels. Eight cars passed over his body, breaking his back and badly mutilating the body.

A petition was filed last night at Eau Claire in Judge Bailey's court, to have the Jackson County bank of Black River Falls placed in the hands of Samuel Jones as receiver, and an order to that effect was made by Judge Bailey. There has been a run on the bank the past few days. The bank will probably pay the depositors in full.

Fred Ruffner, a patent medicine peddler who was arrested in Chicago a couple of weeks ago, on a charge of having driven to death a team from the livery stable of George W. Evans of Watertown in June last, was found guilty by Justice Stacy and sentenced to ninety days in the county jail, in default of the payment of $10 fine and costs. The horses died at Johnson's Creek, having been abandoned by Ruffner.

Pensions granted for Wisconsin are as follows: Original—Nathaniel M. Gleason, Milwaukee, Milwaukee county. Restoration and Reissue—Maritz Ganzer (deceased), Roxbury, Dane county. Increase—Joseph C. Barnum, National home, Milwaukee county; Anthony Ruf, Chippewa Falls, Chippewa county; Alonzo M. Smith, Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county. Reissue—William P. Harvey, Lavalle, Sauk county. Original widow—Barbara Canser, Roxbury, Dane county.

Pensions have been granted for Wisconsin as follows: Original—Patrick Murphy, Hoard, Sheboygan county; Richard S. Drew, Bloomville, Lincoln county; Albert Marskie, Whitewater, Walworth county. Increase—Daniel B. Devendorf, Delavan, Walworth county. Original widows, etc.—Sarah L. Dennett, Port Washington, Ozaukee county; Theresa Behling and Katy L. Berges, Milwaukee.

McKinley and Hobart clubs have been organized at New Lisbon and Cedarburg.

A. C. Rankin of Pittsburg opened the Republican campaign at Wausau last night, with a monster meeting.

County fairs are being held in all parts of the state.

The body of Frank Bethman, aged 57 years, was found hanging to a rope in his barn in the rear of his home, 794 Fifth street, Milwaukee, last night.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Denison of Sheboygan Falls celebrated their golden wedding yesterday at their farm home, where they settled fifty years ago.

Lightning struck the Catholic church steeple at Elroy during a storm yesterday morning, shattering it badly. The church was built two years ago at a cost of $7,000.

Fire was discovered yesterday in the Odanah iron mine near Hurley. Part of the mine caved in, breaking the water pipes and stopping the pumps. The fire is being fought by closing up the shaft and forcing steam in it. It is filling up with water and the damage will be considerable.

Gov. Upham pardoned Francis J. McFay, who was convicted and sentenced Oct. 11, 1887, to Waupun for twenty years, from Marinette county, for killing Victor Herrick. The murder was the outcome of a drunken row.

While in transit over the Northwestern railroad from Eau Claire to the state prison at Waupun in custody of Sheriff Jones, William Dukelaw took advantage of the crowded coaches and made a break for liberty. He was pursued by the sheriff and a number of passengers. Several shots were fired at Dukelaw, but without effect. He escaped to the woods. He was sentenced to a long term for assaulting children.

Mayor Rauschenberger has issued a proclamation calling upon Milwaukee business men and manufacturers to observe Labor Day.

Lightning struck a hay stack belonging to Truesdell and Bullmore near Winthrop harbor, Kenosha county, Wednesday night and destroyed over 100 tons.

John S. Noreman, a prominent young business man of Madison, was drowned in Monona lake yesterday. He went fishing and later the boat was found upturned. The body has not been recovered.

Philip Lentz of the firm of Lentz & Funck, one of Kenosha's solid business men, is about to retire from business on account of ill health. He has been a leading merchant for thirty years.

There is an undercurrent of political gossip at Oshkosh that Col. Bouck has his eye on a seat in congress, which may account for his refusal to accept the nomination for governor.

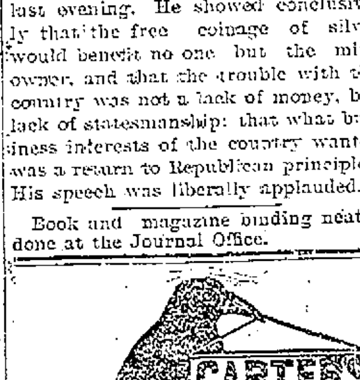
A McKinley and Hobart club has been organized at Kenosha with about sixty members. Committees have been appointed to frame a constitution for Saturday evening, when a special meeting of the club will be held. O. M. Pettit is the active spirit of the organization.

The last act in the proposed suit to overthrow the law of 1896 apportioning the state into the Senate and Assembly districts occurred in the Supreme court yesterday, when W. E. Carter, one of Secretary of State Casson's attorneys, moved the dismissal of the cause. He called attention to the fact that a stipulation had been filed and the court ordered the dismissal of the case without costs.

A peculiar complication ocurred at Marinette yesterday on account of the bridge controversy. Two men working a shell game profited by it. They ran their game on the part which Marinette claims belongs to Menominee and which Menominee refuses to recognize. Officers from both sides of the river watched the gamblers, but neither would make an arrest and the game went on unmolested.

Atty.-Gen. Mylrea opened the campaign at Merrill to a fine audience last evening. He showed conclusively that the free coinage of silver would benefit no one but the mine owner, and that the trouble with the country was not a lack of money, but lack of statesmanship: that what business interests of the country wanted was a return to Republican principles. His speech was liberally applauded.

Book and magazine binding neatly done at the Journal Office.



SICK HEADACHE

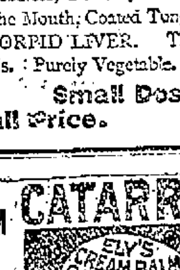
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.



COLD IN HEAD

IT WILL CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Dr. Yates' ASPARAGINE A KIDNEY RESTORATIVE very pleasant to the taste, yet cures Kidney and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Bladder Troubles; Constipation and Dyspepsia.

no pills or other medicines required

Price $1.00 per bottle at your druggist; or by express prepaid on receipt of price. "A New Pair of Kidneys," 20-page pamphlet, free by mail.
NATURE'S REMEDY CO., Boyce Bld'g, Chicago, Ill.

To be had of
ROBINSON DRUG COMPANY,
Racine, Wis.

For Your Protection.—"Catarrh Cures" or Tonics for Catarrh in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either mercury or iodide of potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrh is a local, not a blood disease, caused by sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and, if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrh will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breath, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick, and allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
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WITCH HAZEL OIL

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 320, Lansing, Mich.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:15 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	11:55 a. m.
1:45 p. m.	1:28 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:35 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7:25 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
9:15 a. m.	1:28 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
2:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:35 p. m.	**From the West.**
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7:25 a. m.	8:50 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7:35 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7:25 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	5:05 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:35 p. m.	
For the West.	**From the West.**
3:50 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
	8:35 p. m.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE RACINE AS FOLLOWS:

Going North.	Going South.
11:52 p. m. daily	5:38 a. m. daily
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	7:60 a. m. daily
6:47 a. m. Sunday only	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:06 a. m. ex. Sunday	9:35 a. m. daily
10:15 a. m. daily	11:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday	4:35 p. m. daily
4:22 p. m. daily	7:52 p. m. daily
6:35 p. m. daily	
9:40 p. m. daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8:10 a. m. daily	7:35 a. m. ex. Sunday
12:45 p. m. daily	12:26 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:55 p. m. daily	4:25 p. m. daily
	8:05 a. m. Sunday only.
	10:20 a. m. Sunday only.
	12:16 a. m. Monday only.

C. S. HENRY, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS LEAVE THE POSTOFFICE AS FOLLOWS:

7:40 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
9:20 a. m.—North and West.
9:45 a. m.—North.
10:40 a. m.—South and East.
11:05 a. m.—South and East.
12:20 p. m.—West and North.
12:35 p. m.—North.
1:50 p. m.—South and East.
3:30 p. m.—West and South.
4:10 p. m.—South, East and West.
6:05 p. m.—North.
7:05 p. m.—North and West.
7:25 p. m.—North, South, East and West.
9:00 p. m.—North, South, East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE AT POSTOFFICE:

5:50 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
8:55 a. m.—North and West.
10:35 a. m.—South, East and West.
11:50 a. m.—North and West.
1:15 p. m.—South, East and West.
1:45 p. m.—South.
2:35 p. m.—North.
4:50 p. m.—North and South.
5:15 p. m.—North and West.
6:15 p. m.—South, East and West.
8:00 p. m.—North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

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HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists.

If you are CONSUMPTIVE or have Indigestion, Painful ills or Debility of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
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Sold by all Local Druggists.

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It Is Not Mugwump,
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THE CHRONICLE,
164-166 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

CROWDS SEE BRYAN.

A Five Minute Soeech by the Popocratic Candidate.

PASSES THROUGH THE CITY

Little Enthusiasm Shown and Barring the the Big Crowd, It Was a Frost—People Gather Out of Curiosity to See Him.

William J. Bryan, the boy orator of the Platte, and the nominee of the Democratic, Populist and free silver parties for the presidency, paid this city a visit Saturday morning and for five minutes addressed a large crowd from the rear end of a Northwestern regular passenger train.

The announcement that the Nebraskan was to pass through here on his way to Milwaukee brought out a large crowd and when the train pulled in at the Northwestern depot, fifteen minutes late, as assemblage of probably 3,000 people had gathered. They thronged the platform, buildings and box cars in the vicinity and it was with much difficulty that the tracks were cleared so as to allow the train to pass through. While there was a large following of Bryan sympathizers present, a majority of the crowd assembled about the depot out of mere curiosity. They were bent upon getting a glimpse of Bryan and in this they were accomodated, for he stood upon the rear platform with head uncovered, and bowed right and left to the gazing public as the train sped on its journey to Milwaukee.

Bryan and party occupied a Pullman coach, attached to the rear end of the train. With him was E. C. Wall of the Democratic state committee and a delegation of Wisconsin Democrats and Populists, who had met the train at Kenosha. Chairman William Vance, of the Democratic county committee was with the delegation, together with a small army of newspaper correspondents. When the train came to a standstill, a rush was made for the rear end, where Mr. Bryan and William Vance stood on the platform. Large yellow badges bedecked the coat lapels of each. For a minute or two Bryan was kept busy shaking hands with those who were fortunate enough to get a position close to the coach. He was attired in a dark suit and wore a light gray overcoat. Appearances indicated that he was worn out by his long campaign tour through the east.

Mr. Vance introduced the candidate and it was a few moments before quiet could be restored. One old white haired veteran of the party was eager to shake hands with him and Mr. Bryan, after extending his hand, which was clasped with a loving grasp, remarked, "I cannot speak and shake hands at the same time."

Finally the crowd quit jostling one another long enough and Mr. Bryan was allowed to speak. His talk as far as argument was concerned was a failure. He did not touch on the silver issue but devoted his few words to trusts and what he termed class legislation. He said he wanted to insure the people in this campaign that the support of the party that he represents was not found in trusts, but among the masses of the people. His remark, "If I am an anarchist, all those who vote for me are anarchists also," brought forth a ripple of applause. Bryan closed, thanking the crowd for its attention and the train, as if by a prearranged signal, started off on its destination.

Some one tossed a huge boquet of flowers at the candidate, which was handed to him by Captain Vance. He held the boquet in his hand and remained on the platform until the train had passed State street.

While the reception accorded Mr. Bryan was warm and cordial, his appearance did not create any manifestations of enthusiasm. A majority of the crowd just stood and craned their necks, in efforts to get a glimpse of the man who is leading a forelorn hope. If the assemblage that greeted Mr. Bryan in this city is a sample of the crowds that have greeted him on his junketing tour through the country, he cannot truthfully say, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

WAUKEGAN AND KENOSHA.

Seven hundred people gathered about the car at Waukegan. Bryan delivered a short address, saying the opposition papers had declared the people came to listen to him out of idle curiosity. He believed, however, the people were much interested in the questions at issue and closed by asking his hearers to study the issues and vote according to convictions. There was a loud cheer when he concluded. Then some one called for three cheers for McKinley and about half the crowd gave them with a will. A return cheering for Bryan continued, till the train pulled out.

At Kenosha a thousand people were in waiting. In his speech he discussed the money question, saying in his judgment those who wanted a safe investment for their idle money were largely responsible for the issue of government bonds.

It is Wonderful

how quickly Diarrhea or Dysentery can can be relieved by using Beggs' Diarrhea Balsam. A purely vegetable compound. It affords instant relief and a permanent cure in a perfectly safe way. Your popular druggists, Davis & Silber, 433 Main street, has the agency for this wonderful medicine.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Rev. A. C. Grier Issues a Card to the Public.

Those who have watched the papers for the last few weeks are aware of the fact that there has been a movement made towards the establishment of a Manual Training school in Racine. The movement has now taken definite form and it is necessary that the plans should be known publicly.

I have noticed with pain that the streets of Racine are filled with idle boys and young men, especially in the evening and during the hard times. These boys are growing up to useless lives many of them and in time they will become subjects for charity or for imprisonment. In either case they become a charge to the community and a danger to our institutions. I believe that it is wiser and better to prevent this outcome than to try afterwards to cure it. It just happens at this time that we have at our command a young man in Milwaukee who is a graduate of the University of Christiana and a teacher of Sloyd, the best form of manual training. He is anxious to start a school of this kind. I brought the matter to the attention of the board of education and it has been entirely satisfactory to them and they have agreed to take it under their charge. I have offered to raise the money needed to buy the tools and benches with which to start the movement. If the board were not now using every cent they have at their disposal they would be glad to take entire charge of the work. But that is impossible. The school will be held in the basement of the high school and no better place could be found. It will be open to all boys and young men. There will be a very small tuition charged, so small that it will need to exclude none. At first only wood work will be done, but as soon as possible iron work will be taken up.

Of course I cannot pay all of this myself. I have taken it for granted that the business men and the laboring men of Racine would welcome such an institution and would willingly help. We must have $200 to start the work. I shall begin next Monday calling upon the citizens for help. It would be a great relief if all who are willing to do something for the enterprise would drop me a line saying what they will do. I will give my time freely and all the money I can spare. Who will be the first to help raise this load?

Yours in the work for Racine's young men, A. C. Grier.

RACINE AFTER IT.

Want the Next State Convention of the Christian Endeavor.

The local committee at Madison, Wis., having in charge the arrangement for the entertainment of the 1,000 delegates expected to attend the state convention of the Christian Endeavor societies of Wisconsin, to be held at that place September 24-27, announces that Mrs. W. H. Upham, wife of the governor, will tender the visitors a reception at the executive mansion on Saturday, Sept. 26. This reception will be wholly informal. Prof. H. D. Sleeper, chairman of the music committee, will secure the services of an orchestra for the evening, and light refreshments will be served.

One interesting feature, which is an entirely new one for the state conventions, is a bicycle run on Saturday of the convention, under the supervision of L. Miller of the Miller & Crook company. A great many Endeavorers ride wheels, and it is proposed to take all visiting cyclists over some of the many beautiful drives about Madison.

A corps of thirty young men and women will meet delegates at the trains at all hours and escort them to the church from where forty boys from the different Junior C. E. societies will escort the visitors to their respective places of entertainment.

The music under Prof. H. D. Sleeper's direction will be as stirring as at any of the former conventions. The chorus is already in training. It is made up of the best singers from all the evangelical churches. Special features will be introduced in the way of quartet selections, and an effort will be made to secure some noted soloist to assist in the music of the convention.

Racine will respond to the address of welcome to the guests. A sharp fight to secure the next convention is in progress between Racine, Appleton and Eau Claire, the first two named cities having gone to the extent of placing under elocution teachers the orators who are to present the advantages of their respective places.

FUSION IN MONTANA.

Populists and Democrats Unite on a State Ticket.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 5.—Democrats and Populists fused on the following ticket. Populists: Governor, R. B. Smith; lieutenant-governor, A. E. Spriggs; secretary of state, T. S. Hogan, and superintendent of public instruction, E. A. Carlton. Democrats: Attorney general, C. B. Nolan; associate justice, H. R. Buck; treasurer, T. E. Collins and auditor, T. W. Poindexter. The congressman was alloted to the Democrats, but the convention decided to put up no candidate against Hartman, who followed Teller out of the Republican convention.

Book and magazine binding neatly done at the Journal Office.

BIG STRIKE IN VIEW.

Dock Laborers of the World Organizing Into One Body.

ONE MILLION MEN INVOLVED.

The Leaders Claim That They Can Paralyze the Commerce of the World—New Movement Sanctioned by President Gompers.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)—It is reported among delegates to the Trades Union congress, which opens at Edinburg Monday that all plans for a gigantic strike of dock laborers of the world has been perfected and that a most important movement may begin this fall. Trades Union men who work at the ports of the United Kingdom have been working on the scheme a long time. It is looked upon as a signal for a new era not only in the history of trades unionism, but all labor organizations or secret service. Since 1889 every strike, at any port in Great Britain has practically failed because, when the men went out the trade for a time was transferred to other British or continental ports and the strikers were compelled to surrender. The present plan proposes to unite all classes of labor employed about the docks, ships, wharves and warehouses of Great Britain, United States, Canada, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Australia and other countries in one great federation. Its members are to be bound by instructions of the governing council, in spite of anything and everybody. Throughout the world the members of the federation will be pledged to uphold strikes in any section, by striking in sympathy and remaining out until notified to return to work.

Tom Mann, one of the leaders of the movement, was interviewed by the Associated press and said the new organization called all men into the national federation who labor on ships, docks and rivers and that it directly appeals to over a million men. A quarter of that number have already been enrolled and the number is increasing rapidly. The movement met with a cordial reception from Gompers, the leader of the American Federation of Labor. Mann added, when three quarters of a million are enrolled they could paralyze the commerce of the world and compel compliance with their demands. It had been proposed to begin the strike September 28, but the organization would not order a strike if employers would listen to reason.

ENTHUSIASM AT CANTON.

Pennsylvanian's Call on Mckinley 25,000 Strong.

CANTON, O., Sept. 5.—A Pennsylvania delegation 2,500 strong reached the McKinley home this afternoon. The reception given McKinley when he appeared on the porch to greet the visitors was one of the most enthusiastic yet witnessed. The cheering could be heard several blocks and such a waving of handkerchiefs, umbrellas and banners has been seldom witnessed. Edward Krethy, a moulder of Beaver Falls, Pa., presented congratulations and assurance of hearty support for McKinley and the Republican cause by the people. Senator Quay made an address and McKinley made an appropiate response, speaking at some length on the issue of the campaign.

PLANS OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Palmer and Buckner are to Notified at Louisville, Ky.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—Holman of Maine has been added to the executive committee of the national Democratic party. Holman will have charge of the literary bureau. Senator Caffery of Louisiana will deliver the notification speech to General Palmer at Louisville September 12. The same day, in the same city, Col. Fellows of New York will notify General Buckner. Both candidates will probably make a short tour through one or two of the southern states.

ANOTHER NEW PARTY.

An Addition to the List of 1896 Conglomerations.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 5.—The mass state convention of the silver party organized under the name "Independent Republican party." The meeting refused to nominate McKinley electors, and appointed a committee to issue a call for a regular state convention.

PEARY STEAMER HOPE SIGHTED.

Newfoundland Fishermen Report the Boat in Good Condition.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Sept. 5.—The Peary steamer Hope was sighted by many Newfoundland fishermen along the coast of northern Labrador about July 20. Everything appeared to be right with her, and no ice floe was in sight.

Jefferson County Fair.

For the above occasion, the Northwestern line will, on September 14 to 18, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Jefferson, Wis., and return at very low rates, good returning until and including September 19, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

Beggs' Hair Renewer.

No preparation ever put on the market has given such universal satisfaction. It is not only a hair renewer and invigorator, but cleanses the scalp of all dandruff, leaving the hair soft, glossy and luxuriant. Sold by Davis & Silber, 433 Main St.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Two Boys Capsize in a Boat While on the Lake.

Saturday morning two boys called at the boat delivery of J. Wetherell at Main street bridge and engaged a row boat, the "Ironsides." Mr. Wetherell was not there at the time and instead of rowing out they took a sail and went into the lake. There was a brisk wind blowing from the west and the boys knew little of managing a boat. When out a short distance the sail jibbed and the boat rolled over. The boys managed to cling to the sides of the boat. Anthony Kraupa and another man happened to be near in a skiff. They rowed to the capsized boat and rescued the boys who were chilled and very weak. They were let off on the north harbor pier and both started on a run for the boat house, mounted their bicycles and were off. Neither saw fit to give their names and efforts to find them failed. It was a narrow escape. The life saving crew went out and brought in the capsized boat.

IN MEMORIUM.

Mrs. Jessie Maria Menchem.

A solemn last farewell to thee I say,
Beloved consort this funeral day,
As in procession solemn to the tomb
We follow thy dead body, wrapped in gloom.

I cannot say a last and long farewell,
It seemeth thou art still alive and well;
Only upon a little journey gone;
Soon to return unto my lonely home.
Alas, vain thought, of fond desire the birth!
This is thy last sad journey upon earth.
We're moving on the much-frequented road
That leads unto the "Acre of Our God."

I must not say a last and long farewell;
We shall be separated a brief spell;
Death's but the sacred, ever-opening door
That leads to life enduring evermore.
When life was ebbing out into the sea,
The boundless ocean of eternity;
When breath was but faint sighs and pulse was low,
And thy dear spirit plumed her wings to go,

"I am the resurrection and the life,"
Rang in mine ears, my dear departed wife,
Hushed all my signs and dried up all my tears—
These words had banished from my breast its fears.

Thou yet shalt live, dear soul, thou livest now,
Thy disembodied spirit, all aglow
With life immortal, hovers o'er this train,
And whispers to me, "We shall meet again."

Yes, blessed spirit, may we meet once more,
Upon that beauteous, change-unknowing shore,
Where sorrow, pain are only memories,
The memories of earth, in paradise.

With solemn step and slow, we onward move
Unto thy grave, my dear departed love;
Within the narrow charnel house we lay
Thy lifeless body, clay returned to clay.

Committed to the ground in Christian trust,
With "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust,"
We know that thou will rise the last Great Day,
Most beautiful with immortality.

I will not say to thee a last farewell;
Only "Good night," for after a brief spell,
The night of my bereavement will be gone
In the bright light of our reunion's dawn.

And when we meet together at the Bar,
Where all our earthly deeds recorded are,
I trust that I assuredly will find
No charge by thee of aught unjust, unkind.

O, blessed spirit in the world of light,
Watch over me in my bereavement's night,
And while I dream of thee in my love sleep,
My soul from every harm and danger keep.

W. G. M.

Racine, Aug. 30, 1896.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis:

H. F. Crandall, assgn., Milwaukee—Automatic locking and unlocking device.

E. B. Hayes, Oshkosh—Gang-bit boring or mortising machine.

J. H. Hise, Oshkosh—Refrigerator.

W. S. Johnson, Milwaukee—Wall-plate and pipe connection.

T. G. Mandt, Stoughton—Neck yoke center.

H. A. Melville, Milwaukee—Horse-shade.

A. S. Oberman, Westby—Stump puller.

E. Reynolds, Milwaukee—Steam trap.

G. H. Rice, Wausau—Cutter head.

W. E. Sinclair, assgr., Milwaukee—Electric distribution machine.

T. Thompson, New London—Rain guard.

C. H. Van Alstine, Oconomowoc—File for papers.

H. E. Wambold, Appleton—Dandy roll frame.

Jacob Popelik, Milwaukee—Healing salves, trade-mark;

HOW IS BUSINESS?

"Glad to meet you, Mr. Sappe," said the man from the west, who had just been introduced. "How is business?" "Business?" said Chollie, "business, socially considered at least, is doosid vulgaw."—Indianapolis Journal.

ROBBING MINE PILLARS.

The Practice Warmly Defended by Recognized Authority.

A LEGITIMATE OPERATION.

The Operator is the Last Man to Encourage Indiscriminate Work in Scaling Down Mine Roof Supports.

The layman of the cities who knows nothing of mining methods and practices views with astonishment and horror the reports which reach him of the practice of "robbing pillars" which is so largely carried on in the coal mining regions. The Colliery Engineer, in view of the popular misinformation on this subject, has thought it fitting to publish an article defending the practice, which, coming from such authority, carries much weight.

According to the statement of this authoritative journal robbing pillars is simply one of the legitimate operations in working a coal mine, universally adopted, and if not carried out is considered careless, wasteful and unbusinesslike.

Coal mines are usually opened on what is known as the room and chamber principle, haulage roads in such cases varying from 8 to 24 feet in width, being first driven into the coal seam. From these roads chambers, which start from the haulage roads as narrow openings, are opened on one side. These narrow openings are driven in the coal from 6 to 12 yards, and then the chamber or room is driven for 80 to 100 yards further with a width of from 5 to 12 yards. Pillars of coal of various sizes, depending on local conditions, are left standing. These pillars are largest in close proximity to the haulage roads or main arteries of the mine, and those between the chambers are, as a rule, the same width as the chambers themselves. These pillars are solid coal except that at distances of every 20 or 30 yards small cross headings or holes are driven through them to assist in keeping currents of fresh air close against the working faces. In the first working of a mine only from 1-3 to ½ the available coal is taken. When the workings reach the boundary of the tract worked, the "robbing of pillars" begins. This "robbing of pillars" means that miners are set to work at the inside pillars, and they remove all of them in regular order down to those lying next the main haulage road. This robbing of pillars, when properly conducted, and close attention is given to the conditions of the roof and floor of the seam worked, is not a particularly dangerous operation. The greatest dangers in the operation are found where the seam has an exceptionally strong roof. In such a case a "squeeze" or general settling of the superincumbent strata is probable, and this can only be prevented by the erection of heavy timber "shanties" or "cogs" built of timber in log cabin style, and the interior filled with rock, and the breaking of the roof at intervals by the use of dynamite. If the roof is not excessively strong, it breaks of its own weight inside of the solid pillars. In case of a strong roof and a soft fire clay floor a "squeeze" has a tendency to press the pillars down into the soft bottom and thus weaken them, and at the same time materially decrease the height of the opening. Under such conditions the pressure of the large mass of hanging roof must be relieved quickly by breaking it.

Good mining consists in recovering the largest possible percentage of coal in the seam at the least possible danger and expense; consequently the operator, who has hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in it, is the man to encourage injudicious robbing which may result in the total ruin of the mine. In some cases, even with the most approved methods of mining, "squeezes" occur before the pillars are touched for final robbing, and again the mine may be worked in regular order for several years, when suddenly, owing to local conditions, trouble may result at some point, which frequently spreads to take in a large portion of the mine, and the pillars originally left, no matter how large, are found inadequate. It is under the latter circumstances that loss of life usually results.

SEWALL TO STAY ON THE TICKET.

Democratic Candidate For Vice President Says He Will Not Withdraw.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Commercial Advertiser last evening prints the following dispatch:

"Bath, Me., Sept. 4.—To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser: Any statements of references that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic national ticket are without foundation. I never had, and have not now, the remotest intention of doing so."

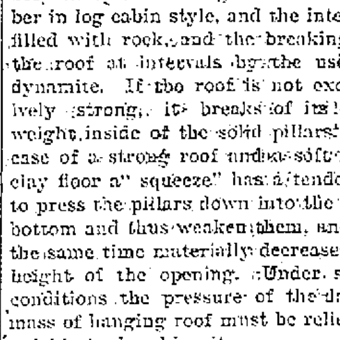
ARTHUR SEWALL.

Could Free Silver Be Enacted?

Chicago Inter Ocean: It is gravely announced that if Mr. Bryan were elected president the nation could not go on the silver basis. That is a startling statement, which, if it were true, would be gratifying even though Mr. Bryan's election seems a remote possibility. It is forgotten by the optimists who say there could be no free silver legislation, that the president could put this nation on a silver basis without action of congress. He could redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver. These are redeemable in "coin" and though it is held to mean "gold" the treasury is not compelled of pay gold. To be sure a resolution of congress passed a little while ago declares that the parity should be maintained between all monies, but there is nothing in the laws prescribing the way the parity must be maintained or imposing a penalty for failing to do so. It is simply an expression of congressional opinion. That is all. Of course President Cleveland will take no such step as this, but Bryan might. The above point being overlooked, it is argued that there could be no free coinage, because the senate has no cloture rule and sound-money senators, such as Lodge and Gray, Aldrich and Vilas, Platt and Allison and Frye could debate the silver bill to death. That was tried with the tariff, but the Republicans had to yield finally. Sooner or later continuous sessions would wear out the defenders of the nation's credit and they would be compelled to give it up or a cloture rule might be passed, notwithstanding the senate rules provide no rule for coming to a vote on an amendment to the rules. It could be done by an usurpation of power. It is not well to be serene in the idea that filibustering could kill free silver. That can be done most effectually by voting for McKinley.

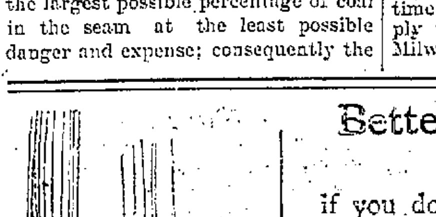
Harvest Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the western states and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other states in the west, northwest and southwest on the following dates: July 21, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15 and 29, and October 6 and 20, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from the date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any ticket agent of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.



Better use them this way, if you don't use Pearline. Give your tired arms and aching back a rest, somehow, when you're scrubbing and cleaning. "An absurd idea?" Of course. But when a person has cleaned house with Pearline, year in and year out, and knows how much work it saves, and time, and rubbing, nothing seems more absurd than to try to clean house without it. Pearline—no soap with it—just Pearline—makes house-cleaning easy.

Millions NOW USE Pearline



This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us, free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address NERVE SEED CO., Chicago, Ills. For sale in Racine, Wis., by S. HARBRIDGE, 422 Main St., and by L. A. FANCHER.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST." AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR.

SAPOLIO

DECLARES FOR M'KINLEY.

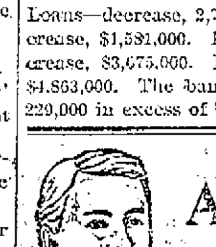
Senator Mitchell of Oregon Has no Love For Free Trade.

WOODBURN, Ore., Sept. 5.—United States Senator Mitchell, for several years an advocate of free silver, came out for McKinley. He says he believes bimetallism would be most ineffective unless coupled with protection and believes that an international agreement would most likely be brought about by the election of the Republican ticket. He appeals to his silver friends to support that ticket.

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Bank statement—Reserve decrease, $6,008,000. Loans—decrease, 2,720,000. Specie increase, $1,591,000. Legal tenders, decrease, $3,675,000. Deposits, decrease, $4,863,000. The banks now hold $8,229,000 in excess of legal requirements.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS

Positively CURE ALL Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by Self-Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretions. Quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement, and effects a CURE WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX TABLETS. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 cents per package, or six for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET ADDRESS

AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

—FOR SALE BY—

WM. R. KIRKBY, DRUGGIST, 405 Sixth Street.

NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

Office of the County Clerk, County of Racine, ss.
Racine, Wis., Aug. 10, 1896.

Pursuant to notice received from the Secretary of State, notice is hereby given, that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages, and election districts of the county of Racine, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday, being the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

Twelve electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Governor in place of William H. Upham, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A Lieutenant Governor in place of Emil Baensch, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A Secretary of State in place of Henry Casson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A State Treasurer in place of Sewall A. Peterson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

An Attorney General in place of William H. Mylrea, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A State Superintendent in place of John Q. Emery, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A Railroad Commissioner in place of Duncan J. McKenzie, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A Commissioner of Insurance in place of William A. Fricke, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A Representative in Congress, for the First Congressional district, consisting of the counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green and Lafayette, in place of Henry Allen Cooper, whose term of office will expire on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1897.

A Member of Assembly for the first Assembly district of Racine county, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the City of Racine, in place of Charles M. Hambright, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, 1897.

A Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly district of Racine county, consisting of the towns of Burlington, Rochester, Waterford, Dover, Norway, Raymond, Yorkville, Mt. Pleasant and Caledonia, Villages of Union Grove and Burlington, and the Seventh ward of the City of Racine, in place of George H. Blake, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, 1897.

Also county officers for Racine county as follows, towit:

A County Clerk in place of John Dixon, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A Sheriff in place of John Pugh, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A County Treasurer in place of Peter Myers, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A Register of Deeds, in place of Frank M. Roberts, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A District Attorney, in place of Peter B. Nelson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A Clerk of the Circuit Court in place of Otto E. Ahrens, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A County Surveyor in place of Sayrs G. Knight, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A Coroner, in place of Christian H. Strippell, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

A County Superintendent of Schools for the towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville and the village of Burlington and the village of Union Grove, in place of Elmer A. Morse, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1897.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Notice is further given, that at said general election, the following proposition is to be submitted to the people in pursuance of the requirements of Chapter 177, of the Laws of 1895, which chapter reads as follows:

Chapter 177, Laws of 1895.

AN ACT to submit to the people an amendment to Section 1, of Article 10, of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the Legislature of this state, for the year 1893, an amendment of the Constitution of this State was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

"Resolved, by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That Section 1, Article 10, of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin be amended by striking out this sentence: Provided, That his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually."

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin shall be submitted to a vote of the people of this state in the manner now provided by law for the submission of proposed amendments at the next general election in November, 1896.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 11, 1895.

Given under my hand and official seal at the office of the County Clerk, in the City of Racine, Wisconsin, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1896.

[Seal.] JOHN DIXON, County Clerk of Racine County.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., Sept. 8.

F. E. Makune of Kenosha was in the village Tuesday.

Surveyor Knight was in the village Sunday calling on friends.

Mrs. D. Worrall of Chicago is visiting relatives and friends in this village.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nesbit of Milwaukee were guests at the residence of R. W. Smith the past week.

All odds on bets now given in our village are eight to one in place of 16 to 1.

Several of our citizens attended the funeral of Mrs. Alex Anderson on Monday.

About twenty from this village attended the M. W. of A. picnic at Somers on Friday and all report a good time and words of praise for the entertainment given them by the members of Somers camp and their estimable ladies.

The caucus in this village on last Saturday was fairly well attended and nothing but the best of feeling predominated, and all worked to the interest of the Republican party.

A debate on the money question has been arranged between Ed Shepherd and Walter J. Moyle, who will speak in favor of "free coinage," and James C. McKesson and Paul C. Foster, who will oppose them. The debate will take place in the opera house at Union Grove, Friday evening, Sept. 11. No admission fee will be charged. Everybody is cordially invited.

Dr. W. C. Clarke of Chicago visited his parents in this village Thursday and Friday.

F. W. Keuper of Chicago is visiting friends in this village.

The funeral of the infant of Mr. and Mrs. E. Barrows was held from the house on Saturday. The family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mr. and Mrs. U. C. Humphrey are visiting friends at Richmond, Ill.

C. H. Thompson, F. Kuper, W. J. Callender and H. Vyvyan attended the races at Russell, Ill., Monday. They bet hard, and won easy.

Levy Yance and wife of Racine were guests at the Commercial on Monday.

S. Moe and wife were guests of Burlington friends Sunday.

Doctor, how much did that watermelon weigh? and who (gave?) it to you?

Anyone that will borrow a watermelon should be taken to a dentist and have their teeth extracted.

We are glad to report that Wm. Willmore, who has been seriously ill, is recovering, and expects to be around in a few days. Dr. McIntyre was the attending physician.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., Sept. 8.

Mr. D. O. Greene returned to Dartford on last Saturday to resume his duties as principal of the high school at that place.

Miss Del Greene has secured a position in the high school at Layton Park, and began her work on last Tuesday.

Our school will open on next Monday for the fall term, with Miss M. Gallagher as teacher.

Mr and Mrs. R. G. Mann entertained a number of their friends at their home on last Wednesday. All report having had a most enjoyable time.

Mrs. Conroe, accompanied by her son Percy, spent last week visiting friends at Waterford.

Dr. Corr has opened an office at Ives Grove and can be found at the home of Mr. Irving Thomas every afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Place has introduced what may prove to be a very popular fad among the ladies. It is called the ladies' moving bee, where all the ladies turn in and help a neighbor who may be moving. The first of these parties was at the home of Mrs. R. Roberts, which proved to be very successful, as well as enjoyable. After the home was put in order they were all invited to the home of Mrs. Place to partake of delicious refreshments, to which all did ample justice.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Sept. 9, 1896.

Mrs. Emaline Wheeler of Racine spent Friday at Thomas Corbett's.

Thomas Lewis spent Saturday in Chicago.

Miss Hardy of Racine was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. Chaffee the latter part of the week.

J. Z. Collier of Union Grove attended the Woodmen picnic last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Fink of Libertyville, Ill., visited Somers' relatives on Thursday and Friday.

Misses Mollie and Lulu Rhodes drove to Milwaukee on Saturday to spend a week with relatives.

The young people of the M. E. society will hold a social at David Pedley's on Tuesday evening, Sept. 15.

William R. Stetson was taken very sick on Saturday afternoon but is a little better at this writing.

Miss Eva and Chester Ozanne left on Mondy for Kenosha to attend the high school.

Rev. T. H. Chadman, formerly of this place but now of Hingham, Wis., was in town on Friday shaking hands with old acquaintances.

Henry Uhlenberg and family of Paris attended services at the M. E. church Sunday morning.

The Republican caucus met on Saturday afternoon to elect three delegates to attend the county convention which meets in Kenosha Sept. 12. The delegates are N. E. Thompson, W. J. Rhodes and Joseph Bishop.

A representative of a Racine paper and evidently a silver man, was in town a few days ago and wanted an introduction to a good silver man. He was told that they were so scarce that a person could hardly know where to look to find one. The gentleman said he had found this to be the case at the Old Settler's picnic at Paddock's lake a short time ago.

The largest picnic held in Somers was the one given by the Woodmen at Petrifying Springs on Friday, Sept. 4. The rain of the previous day had settled the dust and cooled the atmosphere so that on the morning of the picnic the thermometer registered 44 degrees. The indications pointed to a fine day, however, and the Woodmen were early on the grounds and were soon ready to receive the crowds that were coming. Shortly after nine o'clock Schulte's brass band of Racine, arrived and at once discoursed some fine selections, when the people commenced arriving, some on foot, others on bicycles, but the majority in buggies and wagons, some of them packed so full as to be almost uncomfortable riding, but anyway to get to the picnic would do. There were many people on the grounds who had not met each other for many years, and of course it was a pleasure to them to meet each other again. Hon. J. V. Quarles was on the grounds long before noon and received many a handshake from his old friends. Hon. M. M. Riley did not appear as early but a telegram found him on the road and the prospect was good for a lively debate on the money question. The ladies had prepared dinner and the tables were loaded down with everything good to eat. The ice cream stand was doing a good business in serving the celebrated cream which was procured from the Reid Ice Cream Co. of Chicago. By 2 o'clock in the afternoon an immense crowd had gathered. No pickpockets were caught but a fellow came on the grounds with a little more than he could carry and took a good nap at the foot of a tree. When he awoke his watch was gone! No intoxicating liquors were sold on the grounds, but the man referred to probably patronized the wagon which was dealing it out down the road. A lady's cape was found which is now at Mr. Leets. After the debate the people returned home in a drizzling rain but the day had been well spent and enjoyed by all.

The M. E. society will give a sociable at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Pedley on Tuesday evening, Sept. 15. An interesting program is being prepared and an enjoyable time is expected. The invitation is extended to all. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 15.

Mrs. William Middlecamp returned home on Thursday after a visit with her mother who resides in Oshkosh. Whitney remained and will attend school there.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yule of Kenosha spent Sunday with friends in the village.

Mrs. Bootle and daughter, Miss Belle, who have spent the summer with Mrs. Alex. Spence, departed for Milwaukee on Wednesday.

Miss Alma Carpenter of Chicago visited at her brothers, Mr. George Carpenter, during the past week.

Miss Edith Lewis of Western Union Junction was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Nathan Lytle, over Sunday.

Miss Alma Cook is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Fink of Libertyville, Ill.

The school house in District No. 1 has been newly papered and was in readiness for the opening of school, Sept. 7.

Miss Annie Butcher of Kenosha is engaged in No. 1 and Miss Ella Toner will take up her duties in No. 7 on Sept. 7.

E. J. Sabin, former teacher of Somers, now of Antioch, Ill., called on friends in the village on Tuesday.

Miss Patterson of Racine is a guest of the Misses Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burgess of Chicago visited with friends during the past week.

Mrs. Mary Heddle was called to Milburn, Ill., on Saturday on account of the illness of her grand son.

There will be preaching services at the Presbyterian church on each Sunday evening, following the Christian Endeavor. The Christian Endeavor service beginning at 6:45 and preaching service at 7:45.

Mr. Stetson, Mrs. N. E. Thompson's father, who has been very sick, is improving.

Mrs. Martha Westberry of Palmyra, Wis., is a guest at Mr. L. Cook's.

Miss Adella Eisberg of Racine is spending her vacation at her fathers.

Mrs. Alex. Gibbon is visiting with her son at Oshkos.

Altie DeLong is in Chicago visiting with her sister, Mrs. W. E. Burgess.

Miss Winnie Gibbon resumed her duties as teacher in Milwaukee on Tuesday.

Miss Maude Hughes returned to her home in Milburn, Ill., after a week's visit with her cousin, Miss Mabel Yule

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Owen of Burlington, Wis., atended the Modern Woodmen picnic.

Miss Comstock of Branden, Wis., visited the Misses Bishop during the past week.

WESTERN UNION JUNCTION.

Western Union Junction, Sept. 8.

Brown & Worthington have just purchased a new engine for their creamery. They have now one of the finest equipped creameries in southern Wisconsin. The weekly output of butter is about 900 pounds.

Dr. Valentine is having on office in the lot near the new store. Mr. Halleck is the architect and builder.

The rural foot race which was to have taken place on Brown's race track is postponed until Wednesday evening at 6 p. m., nearly twenty entries have been made.

The new school house is nearly finished and is quite an ornament to the village.

Miss Edith Herzog was the recipient of a happy surprise party last Wednesday. Her friends coming for miles around to help celebrate her thirteenth birthday.

Rob De Remer is having his house and barn repaired.

Mr. and Mrs. Thau Lytle visited Mrs. Susan Place Sunday.

L. P. Tradewell has just returned from a protracted visit with his uncle L. Place.

Mr. Eddie Lewis met with quite a serious accident, badly cutting his hand with a sharp knife. Dr. Stonebraker was called to attend the case.

Mr. Smith of Vermdale, Minn., was in our village one day last week. He has suffered from chornic exzema for the past five years. The object of his visit here is to consult Dr. Stonebraker, whom Mr. Brown has recommended to him relative to his ailments.

Dr. Palestine's new office at the Junction is nearly completed. It is situated in the central part of the town near Mr. Allhock's hall. The building wil be a handsome one.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., Sept. 9, 1896.

Mrs. Lizzie Parsons of Delevan and Mrs. A. Jacobs (nee Lee) and son of Chicago, were visiting relatives in our vicinity last week.

Mr. C. Davis of Milwaukee, was the guest of Mr. G. West and family last Tuesday.

Mrs. S. Weber, Mrs. M. Shumway and Mrs. Kate Marble, visited Mrs. Judson of Racine on Friday last.

Mr. Merritt returned with his family to Chicago Monday, after spending their vacation in our midst.

Monday our town was alive with office seekers.

Miss A. Hannaman is a guest at Mr. Albert Lowers.

Mrs. W. L. Shumway and Mrs. Hotchkis went to Racine Monday to take their places in the L. R. C. where the ladies prepared dinner for the G. A. R. pioneers.

Mrs. W. Hyde, we are glad to report, is much improved in health.

Miss E. McAdams is the guest of Miss R. West.

J. R. Gibbs, formerly of this place, is in very poor health at his Racine home.

Mrs. S. Hay spent Thursday in Racine.

Bob Shilling held forth in the hall Saturday evening. His honor was not very choice in his talk and was thought a little off by some of his audience, as were some of the Democrat speakers four years ago. One of his strongest men declared that after hearing that speech he would vote the straight Republican ticket.

Sales are coming to the front, the 15th Mr. S. Webber's sale, and the 18th Mrs. J. Rohr's.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Sept. 8, 1896.

K. B. Nilsen, who lives on mile west of North Cape, has sent some specimens of tobacco to this office that was raised on his farm this year. His crop averaged about one ton of cured leaves to the acre, and four and one-half feet high. He says it does not pay anyone to raise it at the price that is being paid, it being about one-half of what it was a few years ago.

PARIS.

Paris, Wis., Sept. 9, 1896.

Mr. C. E. Meredith has rented his farm and will move to Union Grove.

Every man has his price, at least Mr. Herbert Gunter and Mr. Robert Wilson have proclaimed their...

There will be a meeting of the stockholders in the creamery Friday evening, to consider enlarging and making other improvements to the plant. Mr. William Klusmyre, the present operator, is determined to make Tar Corners' creamery second to none in this part of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. George Langlois and children are guests of Mr. Lewis Williams and family.

Miss Mamie Price, our rising young school-ma'am, returned to her school in Racine Monday.

Mr. John Meredith is sick with the measels.

The Republican's choice of delegates to the convention next Saturday are: Messrs. L. C. Williams, Edward Gunter and William Schreiber.

SALE BILLS.

Send your order for printing your auction sale bills to the Journal Printing Co., No. 328 Main street, Racine, or to J. Z. Collier, Journal agent, Union Grove, Wis. Lowest prices; best work.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HOME BUILDERS.

The Break Winner Alive to the Situation and Fully Conscious of What Free Coinage Will Do.

Madison State Journal: The more thrifty and intelligent wage-earners of the country are rapidly coming to the conclusion that free-silver would be a great calamity to them. They realize that it would result in largely increased expenses of living, while wages could not be expected to advance in proportion. There was lately held in Philadelphia a meeting of the United States League of Local Building associations, which is composed of representatives of the shareholders in more than 6,000 building and loan associations which have investments aggregating more than $750,000,000. These shareholders are nearly all wage workers who have joined the association in order to secure homes of their own upon the instalment plan and who meet the monthly dues, which are really payments upon the homes they have bought, with money loaned them by the association, from their earnings.

It goes without saying that they are intelligent, thoughtful and ambitious to better their conditions. Their number we do not know, but it must be more than half a million, most of whom are voters. These men have been studying the money question with reference to its bearing upon their interests, and they have all reached one conclusion, that is clearly and emphatically expressed in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"The United States League of Local Building and Loan associations, by their delegates in convention assembled, declare:

"First, That it is the sense of this meeting that the interests of all share-holders of building and loan associations in the United States demand that the present standard of values, upon which our monetary system has been based since 1870, shall remain unchanged and inviolate.

"Second, That we believe that the interests of every class in the community and especially those of the great wage earning class, imperatively demand that every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, shall be equal in purchasing power, and, therefore, equal in value, to every other."

As soon as this was offered a dozen men were on their feet to second it, among them C. R. Christopher, of Omaha, Neb., who, when he was recognized, said:

"I am from the same state as Mr. Bryan, one of the presidential nominees, but I am not in favor of cheap money. As a representative of the wage-earners of the state of Nebraska, its army of toilers who have invested their savings in building associations and in homes. I am against any proposition that will depreciate their savings and cut them in value one-half, and I am in favor of the adoption of this declaration in favor of a standard that will guarantee the value of every dollar at 100 cents."

Others were equally pronounced and when the chairman called for a standing vote every delegate rose. The importance of such a declaration by such a non-partisan and thoroughly representative convention of clear-headed, provident and conservative wage-earners can scarcely be over-estimated.

SCHOOLS OPENED TUESDAY MORNING.

A Large Attendance at All the Public Schools.

Bright and early Tuesday all of the public schools of the city opened for the fall term after a vacation of over two months. The scholars are refreshed after their long play spell and will resume studies with rested minds and do good work. The teachers feel much better after the vacation and inspired to put forth renewed efforts to instruct the rising generation. The attendance is larger than was anticipated and in many departments there was ... room to accommodate all.

Make the Most of Yourself.

It is the duty of every man to make the most of himself. Whatever his capacities may be, he is sure to find some place where he can be useful to himself and to others. But he cannot reach his highest usefulness without good health and he cannot have good health without pure blood. The blood circulates to every organ and tissue and when it is pure, rich and healthy it carries health to the entire system, but if it is impure it scatters disease wherever it flows. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier. It cures salt rheum, scrofula, catarrh, dyspepsia and rheumatism because these diseases have their origin in the blood.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Wheat, Sept., $56\frac{1}{8}$c; Dec., 58c.

Corn—Sept., $19\frac{1}{8}$c; Dec., $20\frac{5}{8}$c.

Oats—Sept., 15c; Dec., 17c.

Pork—Sept., $5.65; Jan., $6.60.

Lard—Sept., $\$3.17\frac{1}{2}$; Jan., $\$3.57\frac{1}{2}$.

Ribs—Sept., $\$3.12\frac{1}{2}$; Jan., $3.30.

Rye—31c.

Barley—No. 3, new, $1.00.

Flax—$63\frac{1}{4}$@64c.

Timothy—$2.40.

Clover—$5.75.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Flour—Quiet; unchanged.

Wheat—Lower; No. 2 spring, 54c; No. 1 northern, 56c; Dec., $57\frac{3}{4}$c.

Corn—Lower; No. 3, 20c.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, $17\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white, 14@$17\frac{3}{4}$.

Barley—Dull; No. 2, 32c; sample, 10@30c.

Rye—Steady; No. 1, 32c.

Provisions—Steady; pork, $5.65; lard, $3.25.

Receipts —Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 60,000 bushels; barley, 54,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 9,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
RACINE, Sept. 9, 1896.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$ 3 75
" Best Spring	3 40
" Rye	2 80
Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 56
Wheat No 2	54
Wheat No 3	$53\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	17
Corn	22
Barley	30@ 31
Rye	33
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$ 10 00
Bran, per ton	7 75
Corn meal	13 00
Oats and Corn, ground	13 00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 15@ 16
Eggs	10@ 11
Cheese	7@ $7\frac{1}{2}$
Hay	9 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	20
Potatoes	25@ 30
Beans	85
Onions	25
Meats—	
Beef on foot	$3 25@ 3 60
Hogs on foot	2 90@ 3 25
Lard	10
Calves	4 50@ 7 00
Sheep	2 00@ 3 00
Lambs	2 00@ 3 00
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 9
Chickens	7
Seeds—	
Flax	$ $63\frac{1}{2}$
Clover	5 00@ 6 00
Timothy	2 00@ 2 50
Wool	
Wool	$ 13@ 15
Hides—	
Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 4
Green, N 2, " "	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Cows, steers, " "	4
Heavy	
Calfskins—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 6
Green, No 2, " "	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Kips—	
Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb	$ 5
Green, No 2, " "	4
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 25c to 70c.	

Milwaukee Markets.
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9, 1896.

Grain—	
Wheat No 1	$ 56
" No 2	$54\frac{1}{2}$
" No 3	54
Oats	16@ 17
Corn	20
Barley	31
Rye	32
Meats—	
Live Hogs	$2 00@ 3 25
Live Beef	3 20@ 3 60
Vegetables—	
Beans	$ 75@ 85
Potatoes	25@ 30
Seeds—	
Timothy	$2 20@ 2 60
Clover	5 00@ 6 00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 15@ 16
Eggs	10@ $10\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	$7\frac{1}{4}$@ $7\frac{1}{2}$
Tallow—	
No 1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
No 2	$2\frac{1}{4}$

MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Money on call firm at 5@6 per cent; last loan at 5; closed at 5. Prime mercantile paper nominally 7@9 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers bills at $4.84@4.84\frac{1}{4}$ for demand and $\$4.82\frac{1}{2}$@$4.82\frac{3}{4}$ for sixty days. Posted rates $\$4.83$@$4.84\frac{1}{2}$ and $4.85@4.86. Commercial bills, $4.82. Bar silver, $66\frac{1}{4}$c. Silver certificates $66\frac{3}{4}$@67c. Bank clearings at New York, $72,-569,558; balances, $5,595,638.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Butter—Fresh-made creamery, choice to fancy, per lb, 15@16c; fair to good, 13@14c; imitation and inferior do. 9@12c; dairy, good to choice selections do, 12@14c; lines do. 9@11c; packing stock do, $5\frac{1}{2}$@7c; do whey, 6c; grease, 4@5c.

Cheese—Full-cream twins, per lb. $7\frac{1}{4}$@$7\frac{1}{2}$c; Young America, 8@$8\frac{1}{2}$c; brick do, 6c; Limburger do, 8c; Swiss do, $9\frac{1}{2}$c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts are higher at 10@$10\frac{1}{2}$c per doz. candled. In a small way a shade over quotations is obtained occasionally.

HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Hides—Cured, $5\frac{1}{2}$c per lb; No. 2 do, $4\frac{1}{2}$c; green trimmed, $4\frac{1}{2}$c; No. 2 do, $3\frac{1}{2}$c; calfskins G.S best, 8c; No. 2, 6c; kips, best veal, 7c; pelts, 12@15c, according to estimate of wool.

Wool—Unwashed, coarse, 9@10c; medium, 11@13c; blood, 11@12c; fine, 8@9c; Washed, coarse, 12@13c; medium, 14@15c; fine, 11@12c. Cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, 1@1½c off. Market dull.

MEAT AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Lambs and Mutton—Fair to choice mutton quoted at 5@5c for dressed yearlings; spring lambs, 6@7c per lb., outside without pelt.

Poultry—Live hens per lb, 7@8c; old roosters, 5c; spring chickens, $8\frac{1}{2}$@9c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, 8c; spring do, 8@9c.

Veal—Market unchanged; supply moderate. Prices range at 5@8c.

HAY AND STRAW.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Hay—Good to choice upland, $6.00@6.50 per ton on track; inferior to fair do, $5.00@5.50; No. 1 timothy do, $9.00@9.50; No. 2 do, $8.00@8.50; clover and mixed do, $7.00@7.50; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, $5.00@6.00.

Straw—Oats, per ton, on track, $4.00@4.50; rye, do, $5.00@5.50; wheat do, $3.50@4.00.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Seeds—Flax, cash, weaker at $63\frac{1}{2}$c; timothy, easy, $2.00@2.50 per 100 lbs common to prime; choice to fancy, $2.70@2.80; clover, lower and weak; $5.00@6.00 per 100 lbs, as to quality. Sales—15 cars flax, $63\frac{1}{2}$c.

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.

Wheat in the James river valley is threshing out at the rate of four to thirteen bushels per acre, but generally of fair quality, No. 1 northern being the prevailing grade, as the kernel is shrunken.

The Kansas state agricultural report says in eighty-eight counties the yield of corn is 224,000,000 bushels, an increase of 23,500,000 bushels over 1895.

Chicago stocks of wheat yesterday were 12,975,000 bushels, corn 5,157,000 bushels and oats 1,723,000 bushels.

The visible wheat supply last week increased 921,000 bushels, rye 70,000 bushels, oats 539,000 bushels and barley, 368,000 bushels, while corn decreased 153,000 bushels.

The amount of wheat in store in this country and Canada east of the Rocky mountains on the 5th inst., was 46,465,000 bushels, against 36,754,000 bushels on the corresponding date last year, 60,168,000 bushels in 1894, 56,140,000 bushels in 1893, 38,716,000 bushels in 1892 and 19,863,000 bushels on 1891.

THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, E. W. Leach, general agent, Racine.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WADLEIGH'S KIDNEY REMEDY
Quickly cures kidney and bladder troubles, gravel, frequent, difficult or involuntary passing of urine and female complaints, as irregularities, whites, bearing-down, etc.
$1.00, express paid by F. R. Wadleigh, Alton, N. H., if druggist hasn't it. Book about Kidneys FREE.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permits us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or any other narcotic.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sexine Pills RESTORE LOST VIGOR
When in doubt what to use for Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Power (in either sex), Impotency, Atrophy, Varicocele and other weaknesses, from any cause, use Sexine Pills. Drains checked and full vigor quickly restored. If neglected, such troubles result fatally. Mailed anywhere, sealed, for $1.00; 6 boxes for $5.00. With every $5.00 order we give a legal guarantee to cure or refund the money. Address ... Cleveland, Ohio.
For sale by Robinson Drug Co.

The Eagle Store
900-902 State St.

Ladies fast black Hose .... 5c and up
Corsets .... 39c and up
Best all wool Carpets in the city, new patterns .... 50c per yd.
Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas .... 69c and up
Ladies' fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs .... 4c and up
Complete Line of Underwear at Lowest Price.
Good Toweling .... 3c and up
Best Yarns in the city at lowest price.
Workingmen's Clotbing, Overalls and Shirts.
Well made Goods at Lower Prices than ever.
Ribbons about Half usual price.
A few Suits and Straw Hats at less than cost.
A fine line Gentlemen's Hats, Caps, Gloves, Neckwear and Suspenders at Reduced Price.
We have a Complete Line of Fall and Winter Goods.
J. C. HANSEN.

(First publication Sept. 3, 1896.)

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—In probate.

In the matter of the estate of Fred H. Thomas, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Erwin Thomas, administrator of the estate of said deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered the estate of said deceased, and paid all debts due from said deceased, his funeral expenses and expenses of administration, and praying for the adjustment and allowance of his final account of his receipts and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such person or persons as are by law entitled to the same:

It is ordered, That said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this court at a regular term thereof to be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of Oct., A. D., 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said court, in the city of Racine in said county; and that thereupon the residue of said estate will be at said time and place by the further order or judgment of said court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the Racine Weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine, And that this order and notice be served upon the attorneys of all persons who have appeared in the proceedings herein; at least twenty days prior to said day for hearing.

Dated, September 1st, 1896.

By the Court.
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

4t
Hand & Flett, Attys.

C. BAYERMAN, 1042 Villa St. SIG. NELSON, 1216 La Salle St.
The Racine Undertaking Co.
Undertakers and Embalmers...
238-240 Main Street.
Open at All Hours. 'Phone 286. Full Line of Caskets, Robes, etc
G. B. GULBRANDSEN, 1409 N. Chatham St.
RACINE, WIS. J. J. KRUG, JR., 814 Villa St.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Thos. P. Griffith,
Dealer in and Manufacturer of
Marble and Granite Monuments
Headstones, Tablets, etc., also Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts.
UNION GROVE, WIS.

C. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Open at all hours Day or Night. Morgue in Connection. Always on hand.
Telephone 284. 234 Main St.
Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker
Attorneys at Law,
General Law Practice in all Courts.
436 and 438 Main St., Racine, Wis

WANTED—10 Men
To solicit orders for hardy nursery stock, ornamental trees and shrubs; both city and country work. Big pay; steady work; good territory near home.
L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS
Office and Docks, East end of Second St.
Daily steamers to Chicago at 10:30 p. m.
Daily steamers to Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 1 o'clock a. m. (note excursions below.)
Tri-weekly steamers for Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Green Bay, Escanaba and Gladstone.
Every Sunday at 1 a. m. for all Green Bay ports, Bailey's Harbor, Jacksonport, Vans Harbor, Thompson and Manistique. Close connections at Manistique for St. Ignace, Mackinaw Island and Sault Ste Marie.
Special excursion on S. S. Indiana every Sunday at 10 a. m. for Chicago. Fare for round trip, $1.00.
Excursions to Milwaukee every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Fare for round trip.
Excursions to Milwaukee daily at 1:30 p. m. on S. S. City of Racine. Fare for round trip, 25c.
S. S. Indiana also stops every Saturday morning and leaves for Chicago at 10 a. m.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 36.

A PATCHED UP MESS.

Wisconsin Democrats, Populists and Free Silverites Fuse.

SILVERTHORN FOR GOVERNOR

R. A. Cole, the Silver Party's Candidate For Lieut. Governor, Thrown Off the Ticket by the Democrats—How Fusion Was Brought About.

Governor—W. C. SILVERTHORN
Lieut. Gov—H. H. HOARD
Sec. of State—C. M. BUTT
State Treasurer—W. F. PIERSTOOF
Insurance Commissioner—F. W. THALL
Atty Gen—H. J. WEED

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—The Democratic state convention reassembled this morning to complete a state ticket. A sensational incident was the displacement of R. A. Cole, silverite, chosen by the silver convention for lieutenant governor in obedience to the fusion plan and the substitution of H. H. Hoard. W. F. Pierstoof was named for state treasurer. C. M. Butt for secretary of state and H. I. Weed for attorney general.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—Willis C. Silverthorn of Wausau, was nominated for governor, by the Democratic state convention last night. Clinton Babbitt, the only other candidate whose name was placed before the convention, withdrew after all the Congressional districts except the First had seconded the nomination of Silverthorn, and moved to make the nomination of the Wausau man unanimous. This was done, and Mr. Silverthorn appeared before the convention and made an address upon the silver question and the state issues mentioned in the platform, after which the Democratic convention adjourned until this morning when it will complete its nominations.

THE TERMS OF FUSION.

Fusion was agreed to by the Democratic, Populist and Silver party conventions last night. The agreement reached was that the state ticket should be divided and apportioned as follows:

Governor.
Attorney-General.
State Treasurer.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Railroad Commissioner.
To the Populists:
Secretary of State.
Insurance Commissioner.
Tree Presidential Electors.
To the Silver party:
Lieutenant Governor.

The fusion proposition was brought about by a conference between committees appointed by the Populist and Silver party conventions, in conference with the State Central committee of the Democratic party. The proposition was submitted to the Democratic convention by George W. Peck, chairman of the Democratic State Central committee and adopted by the convention without a dissenting voice.

THE POPULIST NOMINATIONS.

The Populist convention nominated C. M. Butt of Vernon county for Secretary of state, and F. W. Thall of Milwaukee for insurance commissioner, and the three presidential electors, A. A. Worsley of Racine, Lester Woodward of Columbia, and C. Schinzinger of Fond du Lac, allowed that party by the terms of fusion.

SILVER PARTY NOMINATIONS.

The Silver party nominated W. C. Silverthorn for governor, Rublee A. Cole of Milwaukee for lieutenant governor, and, notwithstanding the agreement that they were to have only one place on the ticket, they nominated Dr. Frank Powell of La Crosse for secretary of state. The silver party sent word to the Populist convention that they intended to stand by and support Powell regardless of what the Populists might do. The Silver convention appointed a committee of five to ratify the nominations to be made by the Democrats today, and adjourned. The placing of two candidates in nomination when the fusion agreement only gave the party one may lead to complications.

THREE STATE CONVENTIONS.

The three state conventions were held separately, but they really constituted a general concentration of the discontented elements in the state, headed by a few old line Democrats, to promote the election of Bryan and Sewall and the defeat of McKinley and Hobart. This they sought to do by bringing to the fore the cry of the "masses" against the "classes," the demands of those who are not prosperous, or who think that by some magic power they could be made prosperous, against those who have accumulated property. This they seek to bring about by fusion.

A FUSION CONFERENCE.

The Democratic convention was the largest of the trio. The others were mere side shows. But the Populist convention was the largest held in the history of the party in the state, and was as stormy and full of talk as such conventions usually are. The Silver convention contained only fifty delegates, about one-half of whom were from Milwaukee. The plans for fusion were suggested in the Populist and Silver party conventions. Fusion was hinted at broadly in the Democratic convention early in the day, and a plan for meeting in conference was carried out by the State Central committee of the Democrats, agreeing to meet the conference committees from the other two conventions.

UNITED FOR ONE PURPOSE.

The eye of the delegates of all the parties appeared to be single to work the defeat of the Republican party; to fight an honest money policy at every point; to promote the cause of free coinage of silver, and to bring this about by an attack upon a class that is termed the "money power," and the corporations, by rousing the agriculturists and the wage-earners against the Republicans as the party representative of those classes. This was to be carried out by fusion, and a conference for that purpose was ordered in the afternoon.

The Populist and Silver Party conventions were devoted during the day to talk and to plans for fusion. Robert Schilling and Henry Smith were the prime movers in the Populist convention. The entire day was devoted to "oratory," in which representative Populists spent their time, picturing the wants and woes of the "toiling masses." The Silver Party convention was conducted mainly by Rublee A. Cole and C. J. Wells of Milwaukee.

POPULISTS AGAINST POWELL.

The Populist convention adjourned yesterday to meet this afternoon. After a biter fight against Dr. Powell, who was denounced as not being any longer a Populist, which fight was led by Robert Schilling, the Populists will probably reject with scorn the efforts of the Silver party men to insist upon Powell as candidate for secretary of state. That issue was fought out in the Populist convention and C. M. Butt in a combination with Schilling defeated Powell.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform which was adopted:

"We, the Democrats of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, hereby ratify and endorse the nominations and platform made by the Democratic national convention, held at Chicago in July last, and pledge to the support of our standard bearers, William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the entire strength and energy of the Democracy of the state.

"We believe that a nation of 70,000,000 free men, determined to secure and enjoy its liberties, is able to maintain a financial policy of its own. America was always a leader, never a follower. We therefore declare that the interests of the people of the United States imperatively demand the restoration of the free coinage of silver as it existed at the time of the demonetization in 1873, and that, too, without the consent of any other nation on earth, and we cordially invite all persons, irrespective of party, to join us in securing the triumph of this principle, so closely connected with the prosperity of our countrymen.

"We condemn the action of the Republican party in releasing judgments legally obtained against former state treasurers, as a grave breach of public faith, and in direct contravention of the solemn pledges of that party to the contrary.

"We favor a co-employe bill that will efficiently protect the employes against the negligence of a co-employe, and recommend immediate legislation to that end.

"That while we recognize the rights of all classes of our citizens to vote as their convictions dictate, we enter our solemn protest against the monied and corporate interests in the attempt to control this election by intimidation and corruption. We therefore look with great apprehension upon the fact that the Republican campaign in the west is placed under the immediate direction and control of a recognized oppressor of labor and corruptor of legislation; and we especially insist at this time upon the right of free speech and the largest freedom of action."

CLEVELAND NOT IN THE RACE.

Declines to Allow the Use of His Name Before the Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—President Cleveland, in response to a dispatch sent him last night by J. D. S. Griffin, chairman of the New York delegation, asked permission to use his name as a candidate for the presidency, wired the following reply: "My public and personal inclinations are so unalterably opposed that I cannot, for one moment, consider the suggestion."

LI HUNG CHANG LEAVES NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Li Hung Chang left for Philadelphia this morning arriving there at half past ten.

THE HALL CASE.

Came Up in the County Court This Morning.

IS ABOUT $40,000 BANK STOCK.

Judge Belden Denied to Further Entertain It—Also a Number of Claims—The Case is Again Continued.

In the county court this morning the hearing on the accounting of Eugene Hall, as executor of the estate of Chauncey Hall, came up. Arguments were continued. In regard to the $40,000 bank stock Attorney John T. Fish claimed it belonged to Chauncey Hall before he died and should be included as a part of the estate. Attorney Simmons claimed that the stock was transferred by Chauncey Hall some time before his death, to Eugene Hall and introduced the certificates of stock in question, bearing on the back endorsement from Chauncey Hall to Eugene Hall.

Attorney Fish questioned the validity of the transfer and at this juncture Judge Belden ruled that the transfer could not be attacked in this hearing and denied to further entertain it.

A number of claims had been included in the final account which was desired to have charged to the estate of Chauncey Hall. Such of them as appeared to be contingent the court refused to entertain upon this hearing, there being a special proceeding provided by the statutes for their hearing.

After the above items were thrown out a few minor matters remained for adjustment and the case was continued for this purpose.

PROHIBITION COUNTY TICKET.

Full List of Candidates Nominated at Union Grove Yesterday.

As briefly announced in these columns last evening, the Racine county Prohibition convention was held at Union Grove, and a full county ticket, with one exception, was placed in the field. E. B. Skewes was chairman and L. B. Baker of this city secretary. Delegates were present from this city and many of the county towns. Unlike other party conventions there was no strife for nominations for county offices, and the nomination sought the man. Below is the full ticket placed in the field:

County Clerk—Thomas F. Shepherd, Yorkville.
Treasurer—S. C. Johnson, Racine.
Sheriff—Joseph Tucker, Racine.
Coroner—H. L. Jones, Caledonia.
Clerk of the Court—E. M. Groat, Waterford.
Register of Deeds—W. J. Moyle, Yorkville.
Surveyor—H. C. Duckett.
Superintendent of Schools—Loalina Gilmore.
District Attorney—No nomination.
Assemblyman — Second assembly district—John Rhodes.

J. H. Berkey, Prohibition candidate for governor, was present with State Chairman Clayton and both gentlemen delivered addresses.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

Wealth of the City and County of Racine According to the Assessment Rolls.

County Clerk John Dixon has just completed a certified abstract of the assessment rolls of 1896, and has forwarded the same to the Secretary of State. It shows the aggregate number of horses, cows, wagons, village and city lots, etc., with their valuation. The figures are quite interesting.

It will be news to the average farmer to learn that there are 6,849 horses and that they are valued at $210,999. The number of cattle is given at 16,809 and the value 221,136. Mules and asses there are 37 and they are worth $960. Sheeps and lambs number 10,936 and value $11,207. Swine number 5,285; value $13,384. Wagons, carriages and sleighs, 3,186; value 54,557. Gold and silver watches, 171; value 5,383. Pianos, organs and melodeons, 408; value, $18,068. There are 900 saw logs. Value of manufacturers and merchants stock, $991,346.

Average amount of notes, bonds, mortgages and other securities for debts, due or to become due for each and every month during the year ending May 1, was $107,173. All other personal property not exempt, $903,173. Value of bank stock, $711,775. Total value of all personal property, $3,250,003. Number of acres of land and value thereof. Number, 206,013; value, $5,252,894. Aggregate value of city and village lots, $8,657,781. Total value of real estate, $13,010,675.

BRYAN COMING—Bryan, the Popocrat candidate for president of the United States, will visit Milwaukee on Saturday next. An effort will be made to have him stop here about ten minutes to shake hands with the people and deliver a short address.

OUR HEAVY LOSS FROM THE WILSON LAW.

The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890, was $220,353,320.

The excess of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890 was $213,972,968, but only $56,738,623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of $157,314,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been $106,983,607 during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890.

The loss has been large, constant and steady, at the rate of 13,120,000 per month, or $500,000 for every business day of the year.—Wm. McKinley, in his Letter of Acceptance.

A CAMPAIGN LIE NAILED.

President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., Nails a Lie.

Statements have been sent out by Democratic and Silver newspapers that the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad company officials have attempted to intimidate their employes as to how they should vote. Below will be found a circular letter and also a letter from the president of the road which will effectually nail the campaign "lie":

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
Bridge and Building Department.
Chicago, Aug. 24, 1896.

Circular Letter:
Assistant Engineers, District and Chief Carpenters:—

I am directed by our General Superintendent to furnish you with a copy of a letter from our President to him, dated Aug. 22nd, which explains itself. You are already aware of our company's position toward its employes with respect to their rights as citizens, and in order that no employe of the Department may have any misapprehension on the subject you will see that all employes who report to you have knowledge of our President's confirmation as copied below.

Yours truly, Onward Bates,
Eng'r & Supt. B. & B.

Chicago, Aug. 22, 1896.

W. G. Collins, Esq., Gen. Supt.,

Dear Sir:—Numerous charges are being made to the effect that the officers of this company are bringing intimidation and threats to bear to influence the employes in matters at issue in the present political campaign.

The officers of the company have already been verbally instructed in this matter, but that there may be no misunderstanding, and that they may have written confirmation, I now wish to say that there must be nothing done to interfere with the rights of all men to use their own judgment in the present issues, and they must feel absolutely secure that the use of their own judgment will neither directly nor indirectly affect their positions with the company.

This has always been the attitude of the company, and I think our men know the management well enough to understand it. But the reiteration of these charges may make some uncomfortable. If so, they should be assured of our attitude, and the most scrupulous care should be taken to avoid any ground for the false statements referred to. Yours truly,

(Signed) Roswell Miller,
President.

A SMALL CYCLONE.

Wrecks Small Buildings, Fences and Trees South of the City.

The storm which visited this city between 5 and 7 o'clock Wednesday evening was more severe in the southern part of town and in Mt. Pleasant than was generally known. In the vicinity of the Hickory Grove race track it reached a small cyclone. Some twenty or thirty rods of the east fence of the track was leveled. A number of trees were snapped off like pipe stems, sheds and out buildings were more or less injured from Racine Junction east by southeast to the lake. Hundreds of bushels of apples were blown from the trees and limbs broken. Lightning struck a tree just west of the College and stunned a number of horses and cattle that had taken shelter under it. The terrific wind was followed by a drenching rain of several hours duration and the terrible dusty condition of the roads and the drouth in the country was ended. As a farmer said, the rain did thousands of dollars good in every section of the country.

CORPSE WAS HOLDING THE REINS

Negro Dies Suddenly While Driving and is Found Sitting Up.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 2.—A horse attached to a buggy, with a corpse sitting bolt upright in the seat, holding the reins, created astonishment yesterday morning in the convict camp at Inman, as the animal came to a stop at the gate of the stockade. The dead man was a negro trusty, who had been sent to the railway station. He was subject to heart disease and a sudden attack, painless and swift as an arrow, brought death without relaxing his tight grip on the lines.

E. KLINKERT ASSIGNS.

To Charles M. Dietrich For the Benefit of His Creditors.

FORCED TO MAKE THE MOVE.

Sheriff Had Taken Possession on a $11,000 Note—Held by a Milwaukee Firm—Was the Combine Back of It—Business to Continue.

Considerable surprise was manifest in business circles last evening when it was announced that Ernst Klinkert, the well known Washington avenue brewer, had made an assignment to Charles M. Dietrich for the benefit of his creditors. It was known early in the day that Mr. Klinkert was having some business troubles, but the impression prevailed that the difficulty could be satisfactorily adjusted.

From a statement made it appears that The Froedtert Bros. Grain and Malting company, of Milwaukee, held a note for about $11,000, given to them by Mr. Klinkert. Yesterday Sheriff Pugh seized the brewery plant on this note.

Although one of the local banks called upon the Milwaukee firm and attempted to make a settlement of the difficulty, even offering to give security and pay the full amount in a very few days, the offer was refused.

Mr. Klinkert talked with his legal advisers and others and the result was he made an assignment to Charles M. Dietrich last night. The assets are stated at $200,000, and the liabilities are not over one-half or three-quarters of that amount. The heaviest unsecured creditor is the firm who seized the plant. In the meantime a schedule of the assets and liabilities will be filed with the Clerk of the Court. The business will be continued under the direction of the assignee.

It is stated that the judgment and levy will not hold good, for the reason that the statutes relating to voluntary assignments declares void any judgment or levy upon a judgment note given within sixty days prior to an assignment. This note, it is claimed, was given within sixty days, although the face of it would indicate such not to be the case.

Readers of the Journal will remember that a combine, composed of all the largest brewery concerns in the country, recently made an effort to crush Mr. Klinkert because he refused to enter a scheme to raise the price of beer, in other words it was claimed that Mr. Klinkert was shipping beer into Chicago $1 cheaper a barrel than other brewers. Mr. Klinkert positively refused to enter any such a combination and proved that he was getting just as much for his beer at Chicago as was other breweries.

The combine then ran their beer into Racine and cut the price several dollars on a barrel, but Mr. Klinkert stood his ground and his business increased to such an extent that he was obliged to run his plant night and day and with double force.

The result was that after a fight of several months the combine gave up and raised the price of their product to the old rate.

While it is not positively stated, there is a faint suspicion that the combine is back of the deal to close Mr. Klinkert, but it will fail and the trouble will be adjusted in a short space of time. At present the Klinkert brewery is enjoying a more extensive business than ever before in its history, but like other firms has trouble of realizing ready cash for goods.

There is some talk this afternoon of forming a stock company with ample capital to conduct the business on a large scale.

WILL REPORT FAVORABLE.

Racine Will Have a Manual Training School.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education Rev. A. C. Grier of the Universalist church, addressed the board in regard to establishing a manual training school in this city for boys. He stated that it would not cost the city of Racine a cent and that all the promoters asked was the use of a portion of the new high school basement, that it would be fitted up with money which he could raise and he spoke of the good such a school would do and result in keeping boys off the street nights. The committee to whom the matter was referred held a meeting yesterday afternoon and Mr. O. Johnson of Milwaukee who has been engaged to take charge of the school was present. The gentleman is a graduate of the University of Christiana and gave the committee an outline of what he intended to do. The committee decided to report favorably at the meeting to be held tomorrow evening.

TERRIBLY BURNED.

A Small Boy Picks Up A Bottle of Carbolic Acid and He is Badly Burned.

A little six year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Perric, residing on Water street, was terribly burned with carbolic acid yesterday afternoon. The little fellow was playing in the vicinity of his home when he found a bottle filled with some kind of fluid. He placed it in his pocket for the purpose of carrying it home. The cork came out and the fluid ran upon his legs and the lower part of the stomach and burned them in a fearful manner. The lad ran screaming to his home and Dr. A. L. Buchan was called and discovered at a glance that carbolic acid had caused the burns. The wounds were dressed and the boy is getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

TO RAISE THE DEBT.

An Effort to Clear the Debt of Our Military Company.

First Lieutenant Clarence Varel, of Company F., W. N. G., will no doubt be elected captain of the company to succeed Captain Matson, who resigned. It is the desire of Mr. Varel to clear up all the old debt of the company. Subscription papers are being circulated and manufacturers and others will be asked to subscribe and help the boys out of the rut and place them on a good and sound financial footing. It is the duty of every citizen to assist in sustaining such a company.

"STRAW VOTES."

Show a Tremendous Preponderance of McKinley Sentiment.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The favorite amusement of the veterans and others arriving on yesterday's trains appears to have been the taking of "straw votes," and it the results obtained are fair indications of sentiment in the localities from which the visitors hail, of which there is no reason to doubt, the McKinley sentiment is reaching the proportions of a tidal wave. Lieut. C. W. Nutting of Spring Valley says that on his train up the vote stood, McKinley, 372; Bryan, 75; Clough, 316; Lind, 6 3. He gives an even more remarkable vote that was taken at an auction sale on the farm of W. H. Gamel in Fillmore county one day last week. There were 105 votes cast, of which 101 were for McKinley and four for Bryan.

Senator Henry Kellar has the record of a vote taken on the Great Northern train, on which he came down from St. Cloud yesterday. It stood: McKinley, 232; Bryan, 103; non-committal, 23. A Great Northern train from North Dakota gave McKinley 192 votes and Bryan 72, ten of the passengers refusing to vote. The vote on a train on the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, gave McKinley 345 and Bryan 47. Two cars on a Minneapolis & St. Louis train were canvassed. One car gave McKinley twenty-five votes and Bryan four, and the other gave twenty-nine straight votes for McKinley. A special on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul from west of Mason City, Ia., gave McKinley 241 and Bryan 56. The vote on an Iowa Central train, all the voters being residents of Iowa, stood, McKinley, 247; Bryan, 4. McKinley reached a vote of 428 to Bryan's 56 on a train of Wisconsin men, on the river division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. A train of fourteen coaches on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul from east of Mason City gave McKinley 95 per cent of 1,000 votes. A Minneapolis & St. Louis train from South Dakota 158 and Bryan 132.

UNGRATEFUL FELLOWS.

Are Sheltered and Rob Their Benefactors of Money and Watch.

During the rainstorm last night two strange men called at the farm house of Oscar Johnson, three miles southwest of the city and asked for shelter. They were accommodated and asked to partake of supper and accepted. They remained an hour and when they had departed a purse containing $8 and a gold watch which lay upon a stand, were missing. Mr. Johnson chased the men up the road and caught them. Both denied having taken the property and offered to allow Mr. Johnson to search them. The supposition is that they saw Mr. Johnson coming and secreted the property and afterward picked it up.

ONE HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS.

A Plow Foundry and Many Buildings Burned at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 3.—S. R. White & Bros.' plow foundry and a large number of small buildings were burned late last night. The loss is $200,000. A hundred families are homeless.

PRESENT FROM THE POPE.

The Pope sent a magnificent wedding present, a very precious antique cameo bracelet, to the bride of Prince Karl of Denmark, formerly Princess Maud of England, with his blessing. This is the first time that a Pope paid such an attention to an English princess.

UGLY REPORTS.

In Circulation With Regard to the Disappearance of a Child.

There is considerable gossip going on in the southern part of the city with reference to the disappearance of a little child. Ugly reports are in circulation and it is understood that the police have been notified by a postal card of what are alleged to be the facts and they will make an investigation. So far as can be learned the story goes that an effort has been made to get some one to adopt the child. This failed and the child suddenly died and was buried without a permit having been secured.

STREET RAILWAY TALK.

Interesting News From Milwaukee in Regard to the New Line.

It is said the company which is to construct the Racine & South Milwaukee Electric railway, contracts for the grading of which were let yesterday, has formed an agreement with the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company by which through cars will be run between Milwaukee and Racine as soon as the lines from Cudahy to South Milwaukee and from Racine to South Milwaukee are completed. The two lines will form a connection in South Milwaukee at Milwaukee and Tenth avenues, the National bank corner. The present intention is to make one continuous line, thus bringing Milwaukee and Racine into communication by an electric road, cars to leave both cities at intervals of about an hour.

The Milwaukee extension from Cudahy to the village of South Milwaukee will be along the Chicago road, making an almost straight route between the two villages. The distance is two and one-half miles, and it is said the line will be completed within ninety days. The line to Racine will be ready for cars by the close of the year, probably early in December, when the traffic agreement will be formed by the two companies.

It is learned from some of those interested in getting a through electric line from Milwaukee to Racine, that this is but the preliminary move to secure a through electric line from this city to Chicago—a long dreamed of enterprise. Previous to the opening of the World's fair a company was partly organized which had as its prime object the construction and operation of a complete electric line between Milwaukee and Chicago. The capital stock was to have been $100,000,000, but the panic of 1893 suddenly caused a suspension of operations in that direction.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

MAY NEVER BE SCALED.

The Top of Mount Everest is Beyond the Reach of Man.

Professor Ugolino Mosso of Turin, has made some interesting experiments to high altitudes. All climbers of lofty mountains are aware that at great heights, such as the summit of Mount Blanc, respiration becomes more or less troublesome, the heart beats rapidly and sometimes irregularly, and a feeling of exhaustion, often accompanied by nausea, is experienced. The effects arise largely from the rarity of the air, and since the atmosphere becomes less dense the higher one goes, it is evident that a limit must soon be reached above which man cannot ascend. Professor Mosso made his first experiments on Mount Rosa, next to Mount Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, where he ascended to an elevation exceeding 15,000 feet without serious inconvenience. Returning to Turin, he made his next ascent, so to speak, without ascending at all. In other words, he produced an imitation of the rare atmosphere of a lofty mountain-top by partially exhausting the air from a large pneumatic chamber in which he shut himself. When the air in the chamber corresponded in density with that which would be found at a height of 24,272 feet above sea-level, he suffered such ill effects that he could not carry the experiments further. The height to which Professor Mosso thus simulated an ascent is almost a mile less than that of Mount Everest, so that it seems improbable that man will ever be able to set his foot on the loftiest peaks of the earth.

FUSION PLANS IN NEBRASKA.

Democrats Sell Out Their State Ticket For Populist Support of Bryan.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 3.—The state central committee of the Democrat and Populist parties agreed on the details of a platform for fusion. The Democrats are to endorse the state ticket nominated by the Populists with the acceptance by the Populists of the Democratic candidate for attorney general and the selection of four Populist electors. This deal is expected to be ratified by the Democratic state convention which assembles tomorrow.

A PLUM FOR CARLAND.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The president appointed John E. Carland of South Dakota United States district judge for the district of Dakota.

Advertise in The Weekly Journal.

THE STORY OF CRETE.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLE NOW FIGHTING FOR ITS FREEDOM.

From the Age of Fable to the Present Year of Grace—Known as the "Isle of One Hundred Kings"—First Conquered by the Romans In 68 B. C.

There are not many islands with a more stormy or more heroic history than that of Crete. "In remote antiquity it was the redoubtable "Isle of One Hundred Cities" and had an illustrious line of kings, among whom were Rhadamanthus, Minos and Idomeneus. The last named led a fleet of 80 ships to assist in the conquest of Troy and was the last of what we may call the legendary kings. After him a gap of several centuries occurs, and when the record is resumed it is no longer fable, but authentic history. At the time of the Persian invasion of Greece the island was populous and prosperous. It was divided into several independent republics, which, like those of peninsular Hellas, were not always in peace and friendship with each other. They kept free from foreign wars, however, except as they voluntarily furnished mercenary troops to whichever side would pay best for them. This was done in both the Persian and Peloponnesian wars, when the Cretan archers were as noted and as dreaded as those of merry England in later ages.

The prowess of the ancient Cretans and their insular position kept them free from invasion down almost to the Christian era. While the eagles of Rome "flapped wide wings in fiery flight" over nearly all else of the known world that island retained its independence. Indeed, it was only through intestine quarrels that it was at last subdued. Some 70 years before the Christian era Rome took advantage of the prevailing discord in Crete to invade the island, on the pretext that the Cretans had given aid and comfort to Mithridates and had ill treated some Roman soldiers. The first army was repulsed and almost annihilated by the Cretans. But Rome was determined to achieve the conquest if it took the whole power of her empire. Army after army was sent, and after three years of desperate fighting Rome prevailed. For the first time in her history Crete became, in 68 B. C., subject to an alien master. From that day to the present, for more than 1,900 years, she has been a conquered province, never once regaining the independence so long maintained and so reluctantly relinquished.

For many years Crete remained an appanage of Rome and then of Byzantium. It first fell into Moslem hands in 826, when the Arabs, led by Michael the Stutterer, found it an easy prey. No important attempt to colonize it was made by the new conquerors, but many of the Greek inhabitants, voluntarily or involuntarily, accepted the Moslem faith. So it comes to pass that at this day there are few Turks or Arabs in the island, though many Mohammedans, the latter being of as pure Greek blood as their Christian neighbors.

After 137 years of Arab rule the island was retaken by the Greeks under Nicephorus Phocas, who taught the Arabs what he thought "an everlasting lesson." It remained under Greek rule until the establishment of the Latin empire by the crusaders, when in 1204 it was turned over to Boniface, marquis of Montferrat. The Genoese tried to buy it of him, but he sold it to their rivals, the Venetians, instead, for the sum of 100,000 silver marks. The Cretans revolted against the Venetians, and, assisted by Genoa, gave them much trouble. Indeed, during their several centuries of ownership the Venetians had few years of peace with the turbulent islanders.

The second Moslem conquest dates from 1645. Sultan Ibrahim, on the pretext that Venice had given assistance to the Knights of Malta, sent an army of 100,000 men to seize the island. It took them nearly two months to capture the port of Canea and no less than 24 years to reduce the capital city of Candia. Then Venice yielded the whole island to the Turks, excepting three ports, the last of which she also relinquished in 1715. Thereafter came the bloodiest chapter in Cretan history. Oppression, rapine, torture and massacre made up the daily story for more than a hundred years. The Cretans were in a chronic state of revolt, and in 1821 would probably have been successful had not an Egyptian army come to the aid of the Turks. Seven years later, when Greece became independent, Crete was ceded to Egypt as a reward for the latter's services. For some years thereafter, under the wise rule of Mohammed Ali and Mustapha Pasha, the island enjoyed such prosperity, peace and justice as it had not known for many centuries. Unhappily in 1840 the powers compelled Mohammed Ali to surrender it again to Turkey, and since then affairs have been nearly as bad as possible. The great rebellion of 30 years ago resulted in the granting of some reforms. But the Cretans did not know how to make proper use of the advantage they had gained, and now the whole battle must be fought over again.—New York Tribune.

Trying to Find Him a Bride.

English gossips are trying very hard indeed to marry off William Waldorf Astor, but they cannot settle it to their own satisfaction whether to wed him to Lady Randolph Churchill or to the Princess Victoria of Wales.

"Willie Wallie" undoubtedly would prefer the princess, and who knows, if he keeps on lending money to her father, the one and only Tum Tum, that he may not take the daughter in payment of his debt?

What a fine old rumpus that would kick up on both sides of the Atlantic!—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

Martinelli to Be Archbishop.

The Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, prior general of the Augustinians Chausses, who was recently appointed as the successor of Cardinal Satolli as papal delegate to the United States, will be consecrated as an archbishop on Aug. 23 by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state. The ceremony will take place in the Church of St. Augustine.

Mgr. Martinelli will come to America at the end of September. Cardinal Satolli will return to Rome in November and will attend the papal consistory which is to be held in December.

The Derby Winner.

The Prince of Wales is having a picture painted which shows the two leaders, Persimmon and St. Frusquin, within a stride of the winning post, with the remainder of the field scattered in a lengthening trail.

Wilson Will Go to Europe.

Postmaster General Wilson has decided not to take any part in the coming campaign. He will sail for Europe on Oct. 12 and will remain for about two months. He will be accompanied by his wife.

STEALING FLOWERS.

Is This to Be an Indictment Against the Users of Bicycles?

The remarkable increase of bicycle riding adds a new menace to suburban gardens and orchards. Bicycle riders returning to town from the country with big bunches of flowers tied to their handle bars are familiar objects in the suburbs of all our large cities. It is safe to assume that a large part of these flowers have been gathered without the consent of their owners. Pilfering of this sort is often the result of ignorance or thoughtlessness, and the press of the country can do a real service in teaching a stricter morality than now prevails in the United States upon this point. Flower stealing, however, is not always the result of ignorance, and it is not an uncommon sight to see women driven by liveried servants with carriage loads of stolen flowers. Such women have not the excuse of poverty to plead in explanation of their thefts, and no amount of teaching, unless it comes through the judges of police courts, will enlighten their minds on this point.

People who grow flowers are always willing to share them with their less fortunate neighbors, as the success of the flower missions throughout the country abundantly proves, but no one, however public spirited or generous, likes to be taken advantage of or to see his trees and shrubs broken to pieces, or to feel that any rare or interesting plant, whose development he is watching, may be pulled up by some vandal who is very likely to throw it away before he has carried it 100 yards, thus adding insult to injury.

This ignorance and lawlessness where plants and flowers are concerned are serious drawbacks to the cultivation of gardens near our cities, and they cast well deserved reproach on people who would not take 5 cents' worth of anything else which did not belong to them. This evil is increasing every year, and it is liable to increase until public sentiment against it is thoroughly aroused and laws against depredations of this character are promptly and rigorously enforced.—Garden and Forest.

HE GAVE UP HIS SEAT.

And the Old Lady Thanked Him Voluminously For His Courtesy.

In a Powell street car the other day a well known clerk in a San Francisco bank gave up his seat to an elderly lady, who said:

"I am very much obliged to you, sir—you are extremely kind."

"Don't mention it," said he.

"But," said she, "it was really very good of you, and I thank you very much."

"It is nothing, my dear madam," he replied.

"But," said the lady, "do not attempt to put aside my thanks. Your act is so unusual, young sir, that it is my duty to acknowledge a courtesy so sincere."

"But," said the bank clerk, somewhat annoyed, "it is nothing. Never mind, madam."

"But I do mind," said the lady. "We are living in a time when people who should show the lesser courtesies of life frequently fail to do so."

"But"— said the hapless man.

"Do not interrupt me," said she. "Age nowadays is little habituated to receive from young people the courtesies to which it is entitled. Besides the marked courtesy which you have shown me in giving up your seat so promptly shows at once that you must have been brought up with the utmost care."

The embarrassed bank clerk by this time was scarlet.

"Yes," said the old lady, continuing, "and your mother should be proud of you. Ah, a mother's love and the benefits of the higher education are easily apparent. I do not wish, sir, to flatter you, and I do not wish to reciprocate your courtesy by fulsome acknowledgements, but it is sufficient merely to look at you to know that you are a gentleman by birth and breeding. I appeal to anybody in the car."

The passengers giggled in chorus, while the unfortunate bank clerk fled.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Something About Filters.

Every year there are numbers of filters put on the market, each one setting forth some special claim to excellence. As a matter of fact, half a dozen thicknesses of fine soft cloth are exactly as good as any filters in the market. The cloth will not remove disease germs from the water; neither will any of the ordinary filters. The cloth will take out organic matter and objects large enough to be seen. Disease germs that must be magnified a thousand times in order to be visible will go through any of the substances used for filters with as much ease as mice will get through a stone pile. There is more fallacy to the square inch in filter theories than in almost anything else with which the general public has to do. It is a great mistake to suppose that the ordinary filter is a protection against disease. It not only is not that, but it soon becomes a most prolific disease breeder; is, in fact, a hothouse for microbes and infinitely more dangerous than unfiltered water. It is a popular error that organic matter, especially that which produces green scum, is so injurious. An uncontaminated pool covered with a green blanket is much more likely to be healthful than a spring running perfectly clear, with its headwaters near some old dwelling and possibly receiving the drainage of cesspools or other dangerous elements.—New York Ledger.

What They Did.

Such a thing couldn't happen today, or 5, 10, 15 or even 20 years ago. It did, however, happen about 25 years back, and it was told at a luncheon by a gray haired matron. "I was then a young housewife," she said, "and, as with all housewives, both young and old, my main difficulty was—servants. One morning, after much discouragement in many ways at the 'intelligent' office—so called by all servants—I at length selected two trim looking negro girls and began to question them as to their capabilities. 'Can you cook? Can you wash? Can you scrub?' I asked, but to these and all similar inquiries I received a blank 'No.' 'Well,' said I in final desperation, 'what can you do? You say that you have worked all your lives in a Virginia family. What did you work at?' The two girls looked at me wonderingly. Then, with much dignity, the elder said, 'I used ter look fur Marse John's specs,' while the younger quickly added, 'And I used ter keep de flies off'n ole mis.' "—New York Sun.

His Consolation.

Said old man Gillington: "There is a passage in Scriptur', brethers, thet's impressed me powerfully. I've thought on 't and thought on 't, an' I'm allus thinkin on 't. I disremember jest whar it is, an ez fur that matter, jest what it is; but you carn't tell how much uv a solis it is to me on my journey through this vale uv tears."—Boston Transcript.

A GAMBLER'S JOKE.

HARMLESS ENOUGH IN INTENT, BUT TERRIBLE IN ITS EFFECT.

When the Old Lookout Opened His Eyes and Couldn't See the Players at the Faro Table, He Thought He Was Blind—How the Cattlemen Provided For the Widow.

"Did you ever see a man suddenly stricken blind?" remarked the man who was studying the "dope" book. "No? Well, neither did I, but I saw a man once who thought he'd lost his sight, and, let me tell you, it was one of the worst experiences of my life. It was in a Texas gambling house, and there were about a dozen well to do cattlemen who used to come in and play faro on Saturday nights. They never darkened the doors on other nights, attending strictly to business all the week, but on Saturdays they'd cut loose and do more gambling in a few hours than most men could cram into the rest of the week.

"I was the best faro dealer in Texas at the time, and as these cattlemen were the most desirable patrons the house had I was assigned to deal for them on Saturday nights. My alternate was an old hand at the business, and we'd take turns in the lookout chair. We got to know the cattlemen very well, and our game over in the corner got to be quite a friendly affair. It used to run on until 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning sometimes, although 3 o'clock was the closing hour in the house. In order not to antagonize the ordinary patrons of the house we used to close up the corner table with the others; then after we'd turned everybody else out we'd open up again for the cattlemen. Black sheets over the windows and doors prevented the slightest bit of our light from telling those outside that we were still open, and so we went on undisturbed.

"Now, the hero, if you would so describe him, of this story was my lookout man. He was a man over 60 years of age and had dealt bank ever since he was old enough to handle cards. We'd change places from the dealer's to the lookout chair every hour, but toward the closing hours I made a practice of doing the dealing because he was likely to get tired and sleepy.

"He did this with great frequency, and it was a common sight to see Smith—that wasn't his name, but it will do—peacefully slumbering, with 12 heavy bettors throwing chips around under his nose and me calling out the cards as they turned up. I was competent to deal for 12 or 20 men, and so I didn't mind Smith's naps during his lookout trick.

"Well, on the night that I'm going to tell you about Smith fell asleep at about 4 o'clock, and he was still slumbering an hour later. The game was about to break up, when one of the cattlemen remarked:

" 'Let's have some fun with Smith.'

" 'What'll we do?' asked one of the others.

" 'Gentlemen,' I said, 'Smith's too old to stand much. Go easy on him if you do anything.'

"With that one of the party made a suggestion which seemed harmless enough.

" 'I'll tell you what we'll do,' he said, 'put out all the lights and go right on with the game as though nothing had happened at all. Some one can wake him up, and he'll think he's struck blind.'

"The others fell in with the joke, and the lights were extinguished. Not a glimmer was left anywhere, and the room was so dark, with even the cracks in the windows and doors covered with black cloth, that you couldn't see your hand in front of your face.

"At the signal I began hauling cards out of the box and calling them off without the slightest idea of what they were. After each call I'd rattle some chips, and some of the players would swear while others would exult. Then each one would throw some chips out on the table, and the game would go on in regular fashion. It was a faro game in everything save that not a soul in it had the slightest idea of what he was doing. It was wonderful acting, though, and when I think of it now I don't wonder at what happened.

"At the proper moment one of the men felt for Smith's leg and gave it a shake which woke him up. It was a slow process, his waking up, and, as he did it to the music of cards, chips and my dull monotone as I called off, he woke with the impression that the game was still going on. We couldn't see him, of course, but we instinctively knew that he was bewildered. Suddenly he said in a voice I shall never forget:

" 'Jack, where are you?'

" 'Seven wins. Queen loses—high card, sir,' I said, rattling a lot of chips. 'Right here, Smith,' in my natural voice, 'wake up and take a turn like a good fellow.'

" 'Good win, Norton,' exclaimed one of the players, and one or two others made remarks such as are invariably heard across a faro table. Then they rattled more chips, and there was dead silence while I clicked the box a little. Suddenly out of the darkness in that same voice came:

" 'My God, Jack, are you playing? Where are you, Jack, where are you?'

" 'Are you dreaming, Smith?' exclaimed one of the players.

" 'Dreaming, dreaming!' shrieked poor Smith. 'God in heaven, no! Jack, boys, I'm blind! I'm blind!'

"There was a heavy fall, and we knew that Smith had dropped from his chair. I leaped from my seat, meaning to light up the place, when suddenly there was a sharp report and a blinding flash. When I got the gas lighted, there was Smith unconscious on the floor, a bullet hole in his breast, his hand clasping his revolver.

"Did he die? No, not then. We got a doctor who pulled him through all right, but when Smith got out of bed and came around again he was a wreck of his former self. His cheeks were hollow, and he had a rasping cough. The doctor told me it was lung trouble, and that he couldn't live long.

"Smith died without telling anybody how he happened to shoot himself. He never mentioned the joke that was played on him to anybody save me, and then he simply said, 'It was a rough one to play on an old man.'

"A wife and three children were left destitute when Smith passed away. A week later, however, I was summoned to Norton's ranch, and when I got there I found my 12 Saturday night players assembled in the dining room.

" 'Jack,' said Norton, handing me a bundle, 'there is $12,000 in that package. A thousand comes from each man here. It isn't necessary to explain anything to you. We want you to take it to Smith's widow, tell her it is from friends, mention no names and say it is given on the one condition that she leaves Texas immediately and never returns.'

"That's all there was to it. The Smiths got out the next day, and I've never seen them since. The Saturday night game was still running when I left, but there were no more jokes played in that house. As far as I'm concerned, I'll never have a hand in another."—New York Sun.

IN POLITE SOCIETY.

Table Manners—A Suggestive Bracelet. Gentlemen's Ties.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Summer, while it has a beneficial effect upon our health, since the warm weather encourages that most powerful of all tonics—namely, outdoor exercise—is apt to impair our manners and our self respect, at any rate in the case of those among us who are compelled to content ourselves with hotel and boarding house accommodation during our absence from town. There are few things more thoroughly demoralizing than the ordinary summer resort. Time hanging heavy upon our hands at such places as these, of course the meals constitute the all important event of the day, and by degrees our thoughts commence to center upon them to such an extent that before long the question of food becomes indeed our main preoccupation.

Not that the food is worth a thought or the attention which we are accustomed to extend thereto when at home, for the summer resort proprietor, having the establishment which we patronize open during only three or four months and expecting to make a living during that brief period as well as enough money to pay expenses and to keep him in idleness during the remaining eight or nine months of the year, trusts to the sharp appetite of the boarder to atone for the deficiency of the victuals. The inferiority of the latter is often on a par with the manners of the people present, and eccentricities of demeanor which would have made us shiver with horror on our arrival leave us absolutely calm and indifferent on our departure—fortunate, indeed, if we have not ourselves unconsciously adopted them. Moreover, food and table manners invariably have an influence upon the entire being, and hence it needs plenty of self observation and restraint to avoid lasting injury to our senses of delicacy and refinement.

There is no better study of table manners than a hotel dining room, which serves as a sort of blackboard for the illustration of what to do and what not to do. It is there that you can realize better than anywhere else how horrible it is to carry food to your mouth with a knife, to dip your bread in the sauce, to insert the point of your soup spoon into your mouth instead of carrying merely the side of it to your lips, to drink before your mouth is empty, to use a toothpick, to wipe your knife upon your bread or to lay it aside after cutting up your meat and eating with your fork alone.

As to what may be carried to the mouth with a fork or a spoon and what with the fingers it reminds one of the fact that the Hon. Mrs. Malet, now one of the ladies in waiting of Queen Victoria, is indebted to the distinction for the pretty bracelet which she wears all the time and on which is inscribed in diamonds and rubies the word "Dirty." When Mrs. Malet was a little girl of 5, she was a great favorite with the queen, her mother, Lady Elddulph, being one of the most trusted members of her majesty's household.

On one occasion the child was with the queen when the latter's lunch was brought to her in the tent at Frogmore, where she is accustomed to spend the mornings and to work at her papers when in residence at the Windsor. The queen suggested that the child should join her at her meal, which comprised birds, and the little missie was therefore perched on some high cushions on a chair opposite to her sovereign. The latter proceeded to take the legs of the small quail that were served in her hands and was enjoying her lunch heartily when her attention was suddenly attracted to the little girl opposite, who was gazing, with her big eyes and rosy mouth wide open with amazement.

"Well, what is it, missie?" inquired the queen.

"Oh, dirty, dirty," was all the little mite, who had been often admonished about the impropriety of eating with her fingers, could find to say. The queen, who has a keen sense of humor, enjoyed the joke hugely, and a few days later presented the child with the lovely bracelet above described as a souvenir of the occasion.

Nowadays, when there is so great a degree of sameness and commonplace about male attire, the question of ties is entitled to far greater consideration than it receives at the hands of most wearers, for it is the one article left to man by which he may display his artistic capabilities in the matter of colors as well as the degree of refinement and delicacy of his taste. The days of colored coats have unfortunately long since past, and fashion ordaining that the fully dressed man shall appear either in black or some neutral hue with continuations of only a shade less gloomy it is to the tie alone that the weary eye can look for relief.

An offshoot of the lace cravat of the wig and powder period and of that wonderful "choker" of the early part of this century which swathed the neck of the wearer with innumerable folds until he looked as if he were suffering from the after effects of some gruesome surgical operation, the tie is in the summer season of 1896 of a form resembling a sailor's knot with extremely full, even bulging, ends, the so called butterfly bow having entirely gone out of fashion. Sailor's knots of gray, black and greenish hues are now in vogue for afternoon wear when simplicity is de rigueur, whereas with your "dittos" in the morning you may still venture on delicate Indian silks and dainty hues. So much importance is given to ties that in many countries the governments have actually framed official regulations concerning their wear. Thus the naval officer when in uniform is restricted to decorous black, while judges, when on the bench are not permitted to wear anything but white. For some reason or other scarlet is the tint affected by all railroad officials, while cambric of the plainest and most unadorned character is the only tie that is permissible with evening dress, all attempts to introduce white silk for the purpose having dismally failed.

It is scarcely necessary for me to add that the science of tying your tie is an art that should be mastered by every one with any pretensions to good form, since there is no greater abomination on the face of the earth than the ready made cravat.

EX-ATTACHE.

The Danger of the Hat.

A street car conductor was speaking the other day of accidents and their causes. Said he: "In all my long experience as a railroad man I have found that hats have been the cause of the majority of accidents which result fatally. It is illustrated every day around the streets. A man, when he jumps off a car or suddenly steps into a slight hole in the street, will immediately grab at his hat and his whole mind seems centered on the headgear. Now, take a man falling off a trolley car. He tries to keep on his feet, but at the same time he will not take his eyes off his hat as it rolls away, and he generally meets with a more serious injury than if he had devoted his attention entirely to saving himself."—Philadelphia Call.

ARE YOU INSURED?

IF SO, YOU SHOULD VOTE WITH CAUTION THIS YEAR.

Vote For Free Coinage and You Vote to Cut Your Policies In Two—You Have Put In 100 Cent Dollars and Should Get Back the Same Kind.

Colonel Greene, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, has addressed a letter to the 250,000 policy holders of the company, in which he says:

We never supposed it necessary to provide that you should pay your premiums or that we should promise to pay your policies in any particular kind or quantity of dollars; both—with the exception of certain Canadian insurances made during the civil war and while gold was at a premium—are payable in "lawful money" only on the confident assumption that the American people are sufficiently honest to keep its dollars meaning what they were meant to mean and always had meant.

But now comes a political party and avows its distinct purpose to make a dollar mean three distinct and widely different things: (1) A gold dollar, worth as bullion 100 cents anywhere in the world; (2) a silver dollar, worth as bullion only 52 cents at the present time; (3) all the paper promises of dollars to be hereafter issued by the government only, redeemable in either 100 cent gold dollars, 52 cent (or less) silver dollars, or in new promises to pay, at the option of the debtor or redeemer. You do not need to be told that only the least valuable of these dollars would remain in use. The invariable experience of all the ages fixes that fact beforehand.

Should this party so led come to power upon this platform, the government dues, instead of being paid, as now, in gold at 100 cents, or in paper, which it now redeems with such gold and never with silver, would be paid in silver or in paper redeemed in silver, which silver we could use in trade at only its bullion value of 52 cents on the dollar. The greenbacks being then redeemed in 52 cent dollars, the government bonds and their interest being paid in 52 cent dollars, our national bank currency, which rests on government bonds, redeemable in 52 cent greenbacks and the gold gone from domestic circulation into international trade, we shall be on the single 52 cent silver dollar basis. One hundred cent gold dollars do not swap even for 52 cent dollars of silver, iron or copper. Fifty-two cents' worth of anything can never buy more than 52 cents' worth of anything else. Then the purchasing power of your policies will be cut in two.

Coming upon a silver basis would intensely stimulate again the production of silver. The ores are now easily accessible, in inexhaustible quantity, from which silver can be put upon the market at a profit of 40 to 50 cents an ounce, at which price a "silver dollar" would be worth 30 to 38 cents, or less than a greenback was during the darkest days of 1864. Under that stimulus and under such conditions there can be no possible doubt that the price of silver would steadily decline on the average toward the point at which it can be produced, which in some mines is said to be already less than 25 cents an ounce, and inventions and improvement have not ceased. Should we come upon a silver basis your policies would for the present be paid in "dollars" worth to your families only about 50 cents; and the great bulk of them would probably be paid in "dollars" worth not more than from 25 to 35 cents.

It is therefore our duty to warn you that by so much as it was your duty to make this provision for the protection of your families, by so much is it your present duty to see, so far as your action can prevent it, that no part of that provision is lost to them by being paid in "dollars" which are worth anything less than the 100 cents in which you have been paying your premiums and in which, therefore, you and we supposed you were making that provision, trusting to the personal and political integrity of the American people to keep their honor bright and their money good. We have never supposed—and do not yet suppose—that the money standard of this great country, producing for and trading with all the countries of the earth, is at the mercy of a lot of people who have a lot of cheapening metal to sell to us to use for a new standard and who have long been carefully and at great expense organizing their scheme politically by bringing into one camp all the discontent, the jealousy, envy, and hatred which the unwise, unthrifty, improvident, idle and self indulgent are supposed to harbor toward the self restrained, industrious, careful, saving, thrifty and wisely provident.

Silverites pretend to doubt that the result of a 16 to 1 free coinage law would be to bring on a panic. Is there one advocate of silver who has money loaned out who would not want to call in his loans if he knew that after a certain day he would be paid in dollars worth half of those which he had loaned? Would not all other owners of capital be equally alarmed by the threat of payment in 50 cent dollars, and would not their natural desire to protect themselves against loss result in a financial panic?

Dearness Not the Goal.

The silver men give away their case when they say that free coinage will "increase prices." The one universal human interest is cheapness. The ideal condition would be one wherein all desirable things were produced without any cost at all. Every advance toward that condition—that is to say, every cheapening of the necessaries of life—is a great gain for everybody. On the other hand, every increase in the price of the necessaries of life is a direct and grievous hurt to the people.

INDIAN DIVORCES.

The Summary Way In Which the Aboriginal Makes Himself Single.

With most of the plains Indians marriage consists simply of picking out the maiden, leading her to a cabin or wigwam and installing her as mistress of the house and cornfield, sometimes with the necessary preliminary of paying the father a pony or two or an installment of blankets, and occasionally with some slight ceremony performed by a chief or a medicine man. And when the brave grows tired of his partner, he can get rid of her as easily as he won her.

The people who are now flocking to the Dakotas or Oklahoma to get divorces would be supremely happy if they could throw off the galling bonds of wedlock as easily as does the reservation Indian. The fact having been formally announced by the head man of the clan, the divorce takes place when the tribe is gathered at a dance. When all are assembled and the circle formed, the discontented warrior strikes a drum used by the revelers, gives away a few presents (ofttimes making a present to the squaw he intends to take next), and then, in a short, bombastic speech, he stigmatizes his wife by giving her over to the tender mercies of other braves, while they look upon him enviously and consider that he has performed an act of bravery in his desertion.

Often as many as half a dozen divorces are thus obtained at a single dance. No tedious waiting, no courts, no lawyers and no trouble about alimony or the custody of the children. And the squaws thus cast off as a general thing seem to take it as a matter of course and before the close of the dance are using the wiles known and used by the women of the world over in an effort to repair as speedily as possible the break in their hearts and matrimonial experience.

With the taking of land in severalty and putting on of citizenship, however, the Indian finds that he has cemented the ties that were so loose before, for the courts everywhere are deciding that the tribal marriages are legal and binding upon the Indian who becomes a citizen. And if the weight of one legal marriage wears somewhat heavily upon a white man, how must it be with the red man who has contracted two, three, four, or even more alliances which the court now declares legal and at the same time takes away his former avenue of relief?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN ALPINE MORTUARY.

A Ghastly Place Where the Dead Await Recognition For Years.

In a powerful sketch of the famous St. Bernard's monastery on the Alps, a writer, after telling how he spent the night, says: "I arose at dawn. The snow had ceased to fall. Some instinct drew me to a small stone building about the size of a workman's cottage a few paces from the hospice. On the apex stood a cross. About three feet from the ground the building was pierced by a window a couple of feet square, crossed by thick wooden bars. I peered through the bars. It was dark and as bare as a hayloft.

"When my eyes pierced the mystery of the gloom, I shuddered. It contained a score or so of dead—men, women and children. They stood, or reclined, in a semicircle round the dim chamber. The snow, their enemy, blew past me through the crossbars in little drifts, circling playfully about its harvest of victims.

"There, frozen into incorruptibility, they stand, these friendless and forlorn dead, whom no one has claimed. As they looked at that supreme moment, when their poor mortality put on immortality, so they look now—so will they always look till the valleys shall be exalted and there shall be no more snow. Frozen into stone which never thaws, they have been caught at the last instant of their poor lives. A mother presses her baby to her withered breast. An old man drags a tattered handkerchief about his throat. A peasant raises his head, eager for the last curiosity to be satisfied or—ended. There, easily recognizable, but not easily forgotten, wait those friendless and forlorn dead till God calls."

Some of the bodies have waited there for 20 years, frozen and preserved by the intense cold.

French Drum Clock.

As is known, there is a small French clock, inclosed in a brass cylindrical case called the "drum clock." Its chief distinguishing feature is that it never goes for any length of time. The escapement is a continued source of trouble to clock repairers. It receives impulse at every other vibration only. The clocks have going barrels and the idea of the escapement appears to be that by providing a long frictional rest at one of the pallets, the extra pressure of the scape wheel tooth when the mainspring is fully wound will be sufficient to prevent any considerable increase in the arc of vibration of the pendulum. But the clocks often stop from deficiency of power when the spring is nearly down and stop when they are fully wound, because the small and light pendulum has not energy enough to unlock the pallet. The best that can be done is to alter the resting pallet to a straight form and see that the wheel teeth and pallets are well polished.—Jewelers' Circular.

Her Reason.

The young man picked up his hat and looked sadly at the lining.

"There is no hope for me?" he asked faintly.

"None whatever," replied the beautiful girl, her eyes filled with compassion.

When he reached the door, he turned toward her again.

"I have to thank you for one thing," he said bitterly.

"What is that?" she inquired.

"You have not told me that you would be a sister to me."

"I thought of that," she rejoined hurriedly, "but I suddenly remembered."

"What?" he asked shortly, as she stopped.

"That I promised this morning to marry your father."—Brooklyn Life.

A Story of Blackie.

Not long ago Professor John Stuart Blackie paid a visit to the sanctum of an Edinburgh publisher and mentioned that he had lectured the previous night on Scottish home rule. "I am astonished," said the publisher, "at your fondness for making an exhibition of yourself." Professor Blackie, without another word, turned on his heel and went away, slamming the door. Presently he came back, thrust in his head and said, "Do you know, that's just what my wife tells me."

A Fiendish Plot.

"I thought her father was so enraged over the elopement that he would never forgive them, and now he has given them a brand new bicycle apiece."

"Of different makes, mind you. They will be fighting like cats and dogs before a week."—London Tit-Bits.

A MOORISH DINNER.

ACCOUNT OF THE TABLE OF THE GRAND VIZIER OF MAROCCO.

The Unique Decorations—No Routine of Courses—No Wines—The Guests Sprinkled With Rose and Orange Water—Escorts to and From the Feast.

Along the dark avenue of our palace in Marakesh appears a chamberlain and his attendants, and we know that we have been sent for to attend the great dinner party the grand vizier of Marocco has been so busy for the last few days in preparing for the entertainment of her majesty's minister. Our horses and mules are ready saddled, and the bodyguard of soldiers drawn up in line to salute and follow, while the native servants in all the glory of their most gaudy clothes stand, lantern in hand, ready to escort us; then off through the dark streets, between the high buttressed walls that crop up on all sides in the southern capital of Marocco; here across a wide open space, deserted but for the dogs or some late wayfarer, lantern in hand, and here again through a labyrinth of tortuous alleyways, from which the high white houses, windowless and ghostlike, rise on either hand.

At the doorway of the vizier's house we dismount, and passing through empty halls and wide passages, severe and austere in their grim whiteness, we are ushered into one of those small and beautiful gardens which the Moors love so much and know so well how to render attractive. Between the dark cypress trees and the trellis work that line the paths the fitful light of moon and many lanterns falls, while the shadowy figures of the members of the sultan's court pass and repass. A dark man, with a small beard and mustache, swathed in the finest of white wool and silk garments, greets us. It is the grand vizier.

A minute later and we are ensconced in the reception room, leading from the garden by an arcade of horseshoe arches, an apartment rich in delicate inlaid tilework, in arabesques and inscriptions in lacelike plaster, and with a ceiling of gorgeous painted wood, rising in arches and domes of intricate carving and delicate color. Here a puzzling geometric design of gilded beams, and there falling in stalactites to end in drops of gold or disappear into the projecting designs of tile or arabesque. Now, at last, one cannot help thinking, the land of the "Arabian Nights" is reached. In a domed recess in the garden, lit with fantastic lanterns, are the musicians, their voices and music at this distance rising and falling in weird harmonious cadences.

Dinner is announced, and, led by the vizier, we pass down the length of the garden, among courtiers, soldiers and slaves, and find ourselves entering a second and even more gorgeous apartment than that we had just left. Under the arcade of arches that gives entrance to this room stood our dinner—92 huge covered dishes of earthenware filled with all the delicacies that native cooks know so well how to prepare. Within stands the dining table, loaded with fruit and flowers and sweetmeats, with candelabra and dessert dishes and set in European fashion as strange an anomaly in so oriental a scene as the furniture which lies scattered about the room. At either extremity of the large apartment stand four posted bedsteads of French empire design, in ebony and walnut respectively, and mirrors of every shape, form and design, from handsome construction in "buhl" to the most flashy of modern gilt hideosities. Clocks of many shapes and designs tick against the walls, while the floors of marble and tiles are strewn with antique carpets of the country and modern brussels of suicidal hues; the candelabra on the table of inferior pewter, the forks and spoons of handsome silver gilt—everywhere the same strange mixture of orientalism and civilization, of wealth and shoddiness. Nor was the company less diverse, for next to her majesty's minister, in evening dress and decorations, sat a tall figure swathed in white wool and silk, while behind a young officer in the mess kit of the grenadiers stood a group of Moorish servants in scarlet and gold, black slaves and soldiers in their crimson fezes.

The perplexity of the English butler who was shown close upon a hundred dishes and told to serve dinner was a feature in the entertainment, but fortunately there is no routine in Moorish feasts, and one eats promiscuously of spiced meats, young pigeons richly stuffed, fowls roasted with lemon peel, and "kooskoosoo," the national dish, to mention but a very few of the many delicacies prepared. No wines are ever given at these entertainments, and one falls back upon one's own supplies brought for the purpose, for the Moors are by religion, and generally by practice, stanch teetotalers. Nor would those who do imbibe in secret venture to do so at a public feast in the presence alike of Europeans and their own compatriots.

We did not do justice, it must be confessed, to even a small proportion of the repast prepared, excellent though the dishes were. Nor is one expected to do so, for the number of cooked dishes is a sign of honor and hospitality, and one tastes rarely of those which one's servants think most according to their master's gout, the rest being carried away to the different apartments in which the vizier is entertaining his fellow members of the ministry and the court in general, for only the chancellor of the exchequer and two of the undersecretaries of state dined with us at table. A lull in the music in the garden without tells us that the musicians have not been forgotten, but are feasting apace.

Then back once more to the reception room, to seat ourselves upon a semicircle of chairs arranged at equal distances, one from the other, where we are sprinkled with rose and orange water from long necked silver sprinklers and refreshed with the heavy scent of incense. Trays of green tea in minute cups and tumblers such as we would use for liqueur follow, tray after tray, until the three cups apiece prescribed by Moorish etiquette are drunk. Then the musicians approach and seat themselves under the arcade without, a long row of men with inlaid guitars and violins and strange instruments that have no name in English. But the proximity is too great, and what was music at a distance becomes noise at close quarters. Beyond them is the garden, seen through the arches, half lost in shady gloom, half apparent in the bright moonlight and brighter flash of numbers of lanterns. Again the white robed figures come and go, passing and repassing each other, like ghosts among the trees, and the members of the court and their attendant soldiers and slaves wandering will along the tiled paths.

A move is made, and, bidding our adieus to our host, we mount once more, and surrounded by soldiers and servants bearing lanterns seek our home in the Maimounieh palace.—St. James Gazette.

In England a clergyman usually takes precedence of a barrister.

FAMOUS TIMEPIECES.

CLOCKS OF STRANGE MECHANISM AND CONSTRUCTION.

Many Curious Time Measurers—Genevan Mechanics Have Done Some Wonderful Work—There Are Seven Millions of Clocks In the United States.

While there are 7,000,000 clocks in the United States and probably four times that number in the world, there are some clocks which, because of their peculiar working, attract much attention. The first complete clock known was made in the thirteenth century by a Saracen mechanic. King Alfred in 887 measured time by wax tapers. The escapement was invented about the year 1000 by Gerbert. The first accurate clock was set up at Hampton court in 1540, marked by its maker "N. O." The first astronomical clock was made about 1600.

Clocks were first illuminated, so that the hour could be read at night, in 1826, and the first of this kind was placed in St. Bride's, London, in that year. Clocks were first synchronized by Messrs. Barraud & Lund so that they could be regulated by an electric wire from a standard clock, and in November, 1878, they put into operation in London an electric circuit of 108 clocks.

The first clock regulated by a pendulum was made in 1639 by the son of Galileo. Richard Harris placed a clock of this kind in St. Paul's in 1641, and Christian Huygens made good ones previous to 1658. The first clock to strike the hour was placed in Westminster in 1368.

A curious timepiece was the one John Harrison of Foulby, England, made in 1715. Harrison was an early expert, and won a reward of $100,000 offered by the board of longitude for a method of determining the longitude at sea. This clock was not like the others, for it was made with the sole intention of being a curiosity. Every part of it was of wood, with the exception of the escapement, which he found could not be made to work if constructed of wood. It, however, was a success, for, although made nearly two centuries ago, it was running in 1871 at the patent museum at South Kensington. It struck the hours and indicated the day of the month and was an eight-day clock.

A strange clock, built by Fardoll is not only a curiosity, but it is also admired as a work of art, and it, moreover, kept good time, although the mechanism required is necessarily complicated. It is in shape like a fan, and the time is shown by blades operating progressively, which, when all are spread, close at the twelfth hour. The time covered is from 0 to 6, 13 blades being necessary to show the 12 hours. The hour is denoted by the number of blades that are exposed.

At 6 o'clock the fan is entirely closed. As time progresses the first blade moves slowly upward, uncovering the next, until at 7 o'clock the second blade is entirely visible, and so on until 6 o'clock is again reached, when a spring and lever attachment returns the fan to the original position. The movement is bulky, but is hidden behind a red plush cushion. The enamel painting on the fan is wonderfully fine.

M. Plancon devised an amusing clock which attracted considerable attention at the Amsterdam exposition. It consisted of a tin or metal plate, which would hold water, with the hours marked about the rim. When filled with liquid, a small metal turtle floating in the center regularly pointed to the hours. The explanation is that a magnetized disk traveled about the circle under the water, and the turtle, with its small needle concealed beneath its body, was attracted steadily by the disk and followed it about.

Among the remarkable clocks are those which run an unusually long time. Herr Noll, a mechanic of Berlanger, Germany, constructed a clock warranted to run 9,000 years without winding, it is said. Mr. D. L. Goff, in this country, has in his hall an old fashioned clock which, so long as the house is occupied, never runs down. Whenever the front door is opened or closed, the winding arrangement connected by gears with the clock is given a turn, so that every person entering the house aids in keeping it going.

Mr. T. G. Farron of Fresno, Cal., invented a clock the only motive power of which, he alleges, is the gravitation of the earth, and it requires no winding. This clock consists of a plate glass dial suspended from the ceiling, and all the parts of it visible are the two hands, the pivot on which they swing and the dial. In 1840 Mr. J. Smith of Leeds, England, made a clock the sole motor of which was electricity. He lived to see this clock go for 50 years. There is a clock in the Church of St. Quentin, Mayence, which is said to have stopped only once during a period of 500 years.

Clocks are now constructed to run five years with one winding up. In 1891 the Belgian government placed one of these in a railway station and sealed it with the government seal. It is said to have kept admirable time, having been only twice wound—in 1866 and 1891.

There is a certain clock which has a single hand, and it was never intended that it should have the regular complement. It is an old one standing in the courtyard of the palace at Versailles and it called L'Horloge de la Mere du Roi. It contains no works, but consists merely of a face in the form of a sun surrounded by rays. On the death of a king the hand was set to the moment of his demise and remained unaltered till his successor had joined him in the grave. The custom originated under Louis XIII and continued until the revolution. It was revived on the death of Louis XVII, and the hand continues to this day fixed on the precise moment of that monarch's death.

A mechanic of Geneva in the last century constructed a truly remarkable clock. It had figures of a negro, a dog and a shepherd. When the clock struck, the shepherd played six airs on his flute and the dog approached and fawned upon him. When exhibited to the king of Spain by its maker, Droz, the king, at his request, took an apple from the shepherd's basket. The dog barked and started the king's dog barking also.—New York Journal.

They Respected Thomas.

In his reminiscences of the late Ambroise Thomas, M. Jules Simon tells an interesting story. After the war of 1870 M. Thomas returned to his villa, expecting to find everything topsy turvy, as it had been occupied by Prussian soldiers, instead of which everything was intact, and on the hall table was a card bearing the name of the officer and underneath the words, "nephew of Meyerbeer."

She Had.

Her father—Has my daughter given you any encouragement, sir?

Suitor—Well, she said you were always a very generous parent.—Philadelphia American.

FUNERAL OF PIUS IX.

The Body Lay In State Four Days In the Chapel of the Sacrament.

It was in the Chapel of the Sacrament that the body of the good Pope Pius IX was laid in state for several days. That was a strange and solemn sight too. The gates of the church were all shut but one, and that was only a little opened, so that the people passed in one at a time from the great, wedge shaped crowd outside—a crowd that began at the foot of the broad steps in the piazza, and struggled upward all the afternoon closer and closer toward the single entrance. For in the morning only the Roman nobles and the prelates and high ecclesiastics were admitted by another way.

Within the church the thin stream of men and women passed quickly between a double file of Italian soldiers. That was the first and last time since 1870 that Italian troops were under arms within the consecrated precincts. It was still winter, and the afternoon light was dim, and it seemed a long way to the chapel. The good man lay low, with his slippered feet between the bars of the closed gate. The people paused as they passed, one by one, and most of them kissed the embroidered cross and looked at the still features before they went on. It was dim, but the six tall waxen torches threw a warm light on the quiet face, and the white robes reflected it around.

There were three torches on each side, and on each side, too, there were three Noble guards in full dress, motionless, with drawn swords, as though on parade. But no one looked at them. Only the marble face, with its kind, faraway smile, fixed itself in each man's eyes, and its memory remained with each when he had gone away. It was very solemn and simple, and there were no other lights in the church save the little lamps about the confessional and before the altars. The long, thin stream of people went on swiftly, and out by the sacristy all the short afternoon, till it was night, and the rest of the unsatisfied crowd was left outside as the single gate was closed.—Marion Crawford in Century.

WHAT PAPA WANTED.

He Wasn't After the Youth's Intentions, but Needed Cash.

Just as young Mr. Dolley was about to bid good night to Miss Trivvet, the gaslight in the hall, burning low, he drew her to him and stole a kiss. At that moment Mr. Trivvet emerged from the library door farther along the hall and came forward.

"Oh, dear," said the maiden in a gasping whisper, "I'm afraid papa saw you."

Her fear deepened into a certainty as her father approached and said to Mr. Dolley:

"Young man, I want to speak to you in the library for a minute or two."

Mr. Dolley followed Mr. Trivvet sheepishly, and the door closed behind them. The girl, pale and breathless, anxiety pictured all over her countenance, hid behind the parlor portiere that she might have a word with Mr. Dolley in case her father should allow the young man to go to the door unattended. Her eyes were fixed on the closed library door, visible to her from her retreat behind the curtain, and she tried to divine what was passing therein. Would Mr. Dolley be forbidden to come to the house again? She had heard of such orders issuing from parental authority, and already she was debating how she and he could evade them.

Whatever was transpiring? It would not require four or five minutes to dismiss an objectionable lover. Perhaps Mr. Dolley was bravely defending himself. Nay, it might be that he had boarded her father in his den and boldly asked her hand in marriage. The door opened. Mr. Dolley emerged alone. As he passed the parlor door Miss Trivvet came from behind the portiere.

"Oh, Harry, what did papa say?"

"He asked me to lend him a fiver."—London Tit-Bits.

Magnanimous William.

Louis XII was of the opinion that it was unworthy of the king of France to revenge himself for the insults he suffered as prince royal. The Emperor William of Germany is of like opinion.

Baron de Krosik, who has just been appointed a grand cross of the Red Eagle order, was formerly colonel of the hussar regiment in which the emperor as a youth first did military service. One night at mess, toward the close of a banquet at which the young prince, then a mere captain, had invited his friend, the Archduke Rudolph, the conversation turned to the projected reforms in the cavalry.

William declared himself a partisan of these reforms and defended his opinion with so much impetuosity that Colonel von Krosik, very much excited, suddenly interrupted him. "It is an absurdity," said he in a loud voice and contemptuous tone as he ridiculed the idea put forth by the prince.

"It is well," replied the prince. "Today you are my superior officer, and I must bow before you, but our positions may change."

When his former subordinate ascended the throne, the Baron von Krosik fully expected to see his name put on the retired list. But the emperor appointed him a general, gave him the important directorship of the School of Cavalry of Hanover and has ever treated him with the greatest respect.—New York Times.

Acute Rheumatism.

Every physician is familiar with the appearance of a rheumatic joint—red, puffed and glistening. The difficult and tedious task of reducing a rheumatic joint to its natural size and utility is also well known by most practitioners. Speaking from a personal standpoint and also from experience, the application of ice water, when properly employed, is one of the most valuable of all methods in the treatment of a highly inflamed rheumatic joint. To get satisfactory results the joint must be bathed regularly and systematically. In a recent case a young man with a very badly swollen knee was ordered to bathe it in ice water for five minutes once every hour, to thoroughly rub it afterward, and at the expiration of one week the joint had almost returned to its natural size. The application of ice water is much more pleasant and agreeable to the patient than liniments, flannels, stupes, etc. Cold water acts as a sedative and antiphlogistic to local inflammations.—New York Ledger.

Victim of Inquisitiveness.

Judge—So here you are drunk again.

Fuller Zatick—You see, judge, it's all along of the confounded curiosity of folks.

Judge—Curiosity of folks? Explain.

Fuller Zatick—When I go out for a little walk of an evening, almost everybody I meet is so confounded inquisitive, you know. They all ask me, "What will you drink?" It's none of their business, but what is a gentleman to do? He can't be impolite to a man just because the man happens to be inquisitive.—Boston Transcript.

FLORIDA FEATHERS.

LONG AND GAME BIRDS BEING RAPIDLY EXTERMINATED.

The Once Abundant Ibis, Heron, Flamingo and Pelican Rookeries Silent Where Once Birds Fairly Swarmed—A Plea For Our Feathered Friends.

[Special Correspondence.]

INDIAN RIVER, Florida, Aug. 17.—"You Yankees," as the people resident here have a habit of calling everybody living in the north, are ahead of us in some respects. That we will admit. For instance, you have provided for the preservation of your great rivers by promptly conserving your forests and have looked out for the future of your song birds by passing laws prohibiting their killing or capture. Florida has, I believe, some sort of a bird and game law on her statute books, but it is not by any means rigidly enforced. Even the mocking bird, which any sort of civilized man would be likely to cherish as one of the choicest gifts of heaven, has been almost exterminated. When I first came to Florida, now over 20 years ago, the flocking birds and cardinals were as plenty as sparrows. Now they are hard to find. Indeed, if one is heard near a dwelling place or town, out sallies some ignorant negro or Cracker to shoot him for the few cents he can get for his skin.

Florida has suffered from an influx of so called "naturalists." Men and boys who come down here pretending to be working for science have nearly cleaned out all the beautiful birds we had. This state was once the paradise of song and plume birds. Once our groves and meadows were alive with birds of sweetest song and gleamed with those of brightest plumage. But now all is changed. When I first ascended the St. Johns, away back in the seventies, the great white and snowy herons were abundant in every swamp and seen feeding at every bend of the river. One day, between the St. Johns and Salt lake, I saw and fired at a flock of wild turkeys, seven in number, from the steamer's deck, and, as for deer and alligators, they were almost too numerous to count. Now most of the deer and turkey have disappeared. I haven't seen one in three months. And even the helpless herons are becoming as scarce as lions' teeth. But it isn't many years since I might have found a heron rookery by looking for it in the right place almost anywhere in or near the upper St. Johns. It would be found situated on an island in the midst of a vast swamp, surrounded with shallow water swarming with gators and snakes. In the daytime you could be assured of its locality by the great flocks of herons hovering over it, some blue, some gray, most of them white as snow. As a boat approached they would rise from the trees and nests by hundreds, making a great commotion, and sail about on wide extended wings, uttering hoarse cries. The noise was deafening, the stench was fearful, and the excitement was something to be remembered. If one wanted to, he might secure dozens and dozens of heron eggs, and, if he were cruel enough, shoot as many of the birds as he could carry.

When there came a demand for the lovely plumes which the unfortunate herons carried on their backs and the natives found that they could get high prices for

SCENE ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

them, they were slaughtered without mercy. The heronries were soon entirely depopulated by bands of lawless gunners, and as this process of extermination has been going on for years the result is that now the birds can rarely be found. It is only by penetrating to the almost unknown swamps in the south of Florida, in the Everglades, that we can find them now in abundance.

Not only the herons, but the rarer ibis, and also the great gray pelicans, were once so numerous there that they could be shot by scores. One of the pelican rookeries was half way down Indian river, and when I saw it first the mangrove trees were bending beneath the weight of their big, bulky nests and filled with eggs and young. These pelicans, by the way, are solemn looking birds, clumsy and big, who are always industriously fishing when not pursuing their lumbering flights along the coast. They fly just above the surface of the water, scanning it sharply as they go along. Suddenly they see a shoal of fish, and quick as a flash they drop among their finny prey, seize as many as their bills can hold, then quickly elevate their heads and throw them into the great pouches beneath. But they are not often left unmolested to enjoy their captures, for there is a species of gull which usually attends upon them and annoys them dreadfully by stealing the fish right out of their mouths. This bird is called the "laughing gull" because of its shrill cry. It awaits the moment when the clumsy pelicans have their heads up, striving to throw the fish into their pouches, and then pounces upon them. While the poor pelicans are shaking the water out of their eyes the gulls seize the fish from beneath their very noses, as it were, and then fly off with them, laughing heartily at the victims of their cunning. The stupid fishermen seem to pay no attention to these sea robbers, but go on fishing as though nothing had happened. In the haunts of the pelicans were formerly found the extremely rare scarlet ibis, the stately flamingoes and the swift flying man-o'-war hawks, but to get them now we must take a run over to the Bahamas. In some of the least visited of those islands the flamingoes still breed, building curious nests of mud and clay half as high as themselves. I have seen them there, and on the coast of Mexico, but never in Florida. They look at a distance like soldiers in scarlet uniform, and when flying above the sea appear like a great red cloud moving across the horizon.

But, I fear, both the flamingo and the ibis are no longer to be regarded as denizens of the United States, having been driven away by the persistent shooting of many years.

It will not be long, I predict, before all the lovely birds of Florida will be as extinct as the dodo unless our legislators shall be taken with a spasm of sense and enact a game law that shall protect them. Meanwhile I would implore the so termed scientists and taxidermists to keep away for a number of years—at any rate during the breeding seasons—until our birds shall have a chance to recuperate.

J. W. BARTRAM.

LOST HER MODEL.

Why the Pretty Girl Grieved When Her Owl Found Freedom.

She is the dearest little girl in the world, as round and dimpled as a Cupid. She has just been liberated from the schoolroom and is not "out" yet. Next season she will be presented with a grand flourish by her fond mamma and I warn the other "buds" in time to look to their laurels.

At present she is allowed to take a preliminary canter before being entered for the highest social stakes in sight at a few informal house parties of very intimate friends. Here there are no "detrimentals" and her governess accompanies her to whip up her French and German.

Some one gave her an owl, which had unwisely lingered on the driveway too near the dawn and so could not get back to his nest. She grew very fond of her solemn pet and tied him by the curtain cord of her bedroom window. She refused to see how madly he tugged at the cord at night and did not mind his hooting at all.

Her friends would find her sitting by the window, resting her elbow on the sill and her round, dimpled chin in her hand, staring at the owl. Could Angelo have known her, he would have dismissed one of the models of his cherubs and implored her to sit to him.

"Isn't he beautiful?" she would say, as she looked at the owl. "Did you ever see such repose? Nothing startles him and makes him nervous. You can pass your hand right before his eyes and he never moves a muscle or blinks a lid. I think he is perfect. No, I would not sell him for anything."

One day she came to breakfast with tears in her pretty eyes. The owl had gnawed his bonds at last and had gone without a goodby.

"Were you so fond of it?" asked one of her admirers. "I will try to find it."

"No—well, of course, I was fond of it, but I needed another lesson or two," she said, as she bravely choked back the sobs.

"A lesson or two?" he said in surprise.

"Yes, I was learning the baby stare from him and he did it so bea-u-tifully," she said with heavy emphasis.

Her adorer's brave effort to keep from laughing was heroism worthy a better cause.—New York Telegram.

NO ORDINARY PEDDLER.

And He Was In a Position to Keep Up Price and Teach Folks Manners.

"Can I sell you a razor strop?" inquired a sharp nosed, keen eyed man of middle age, who was making the round of one of the big office buildings the other afternoon.

The youth at the desk nearest him looked up.

"Warrant them to be made of leather?" he inquired.

"They wouldn't need to be made of leather to suit your case," retorted the peddler. "I am talking to men who can raise a beard. Does any gentleman present wish to buy a razor strop?"

"What do you sell 'em for?" said the young man at the desk in the corner.

"Fifty cents."

"I can get just as good a one for a quarter at the 'department stores,'" observed the man on the three legged stool.

"It's worth 5 cents to bring it to you, isn't it?"

"Oh, yes; I'll give you 30 cents for one."

"I wouldn't give more than 29 cents," remarked the man in the armchair. "Will you take 29 cents?"

"Gentlemen," said the peddler, "if it was a case of real charity, I'd give you a razor strop all around, but it ain't. You don't need 'em. What you need is a book on good manners. I've sold more than 80,000 of these strops since I went into the business of making 'em, and I never sold a single one for less than half a dollar. You couldn't buy razor strops from me for 49 cents apiece by the carload. I don't have to sell these things to make a living. I do it because it keeps me busy. I'm worth more than all of you put together. I could buy and sell the whole lot of you. Good afternoon, gentlemen."

And after he was gone nobody in the office said anything for a long time.—Chicago Tribune.

The Originator of "See."

It was Bartley Campbell, the journalist and playwright, who was responsible for the exclamation "See!" Bartley had long, bony fingers, and by tapping an auditor on the breastbone with them and exclaiming "See!" he made many a man "see" what it would have taken a hundred words to elucidate. Dan O'Leary, the famous old ball player, is responsible for the habit many people have of speaking of things past in the present tense. It is very odd to hear Dan tell the story of some ball game which occurred, as Mrs. Florence used to say, "Years and years ago," about like this: "We're playin' the Nonpareils, an the score is 10 to 9 agin us in the last innin. I hev every dollar in the world I hev up on our winnin, an the excitement is tremjous. We retires the Nonpareils in 'one,' 'two,' 'three' order, an as I'm walkin in from the field a guy in the stand yells to me, 'Dan, yoh old scruff! I've got me his plunker on yeh. Et yeh don't win, I don't eat fur a month.' 'See!' Of course, thus adjured, Dan 'wins.' As he eloquently explains, "I had ter."—New York Advertiser.

Jammed Fingers.

Few people have escaped jammed fingers, and as the pain caused when the finger is jammed in a door is excruciating in the extreme for the first few minutes it is well to know of some means of relief. The finger should be plunged into water as hot as can possibly be borne. This application of hot water causes the nail to expand and soften, and the blood pouring out beneath it has more room to flow. Thus the pain is lessened. The finger should then be wrapped in a bread and water poultice. A jammed finger should never be neglected, as it may lead to mortification of the bone if it has been badly crushed, and amputation of the finger must follow. Jammed toes are usually caused through the falling of heavy weights and should be treated in the same way as a jammed finger.—New York World.

A Napoleonic Schemer.

Judkins—I learn through your agent that you have bought the properties on either side of your residence and got them dirt cheap. How do you manage it?

Foxley—Easy enough. My wife is an elocutionist, my daughter plays the piano, George plays a cornet, I play the violin, Bob plays a banjo, Charley rattles the bones and little Johnnie has a drum.—Detroit Free Press.

The bronze 2 cent piece was first coined in 1864, being authorized by act of congress in the same year. The issuance of this coin was discontinued Feb. 12, 1873.

Daniel Lambert, the "British Mountain of Flesh," weighed 712 pounds. He died suddenly in London on July 21, 1809.

FALSE DEMETRIUS.

STRANGE STORY OF ONE OF THE CZARS OF RUSSIA.

He Raised Himself From a Menial Position to That of Ruler of the Empire. Though Eminently Fitted For the Position He Was Undoubtedly an Impostor.

Foremost in point of date, romantic interest, success and kingly attributes of the many "pretenders" who in times past have endeavored to seize the crown of Russia stands Dimitri Ivanovitch—or, as he has variously been called, "the young Demetrius" and "Demetrius the Impostor." For centuries his identity was as much a mystery as was that of "the Man In the Iron Mask," the author of "Junius" and many other historical enigmas. Recent research, however, has completely demonstrated the falsity of his pretensions and yet has stamped him as the most successful, the most daring and the most capable adventurer that history can point to.

Ivan the Terrible, having in a fit of passion slain his eldest son with his own hand, left the throne by will to his second son, Feodor, a weak and incapable prince, who soon fell under the domination of his mother's brother, Boris Godunov. Of Ivan's second marriage an infant son still survived, bearing the name of Dimitri, and who, failing issue of Feodor, was next in succession to the throne. In 1591 it was suddenly announced that young Demetrius had committed suicide in the town of Uglitch and that the persons responsible for his safety had perished in the tumult that followed his death.

Seven years after Feodor died and Boris succeeded to the imperial power. The mystery with which he had surrounded the death of the boy Demetrius was well calculated to favor the ambition of any impostor clever enough to take advantage of the credulity and ignorance of the lower classes, and it was at this point that this Perkin Warbeck of Russia appeared upon the scene.

He is first discovered in a menial capacity in the family of a Polish nobleman of ancient birth, to whom he announced himself as the actual son of the terrible Ivan, stating that he had escaped death by the help of a physician whom Boris had employed to murder him. He was young, handsome and winning; he displayed the imperial seal and a golden cross set with emeralds—gifts, as he said, from his father—and these joined to his ability to shoot, ride, read and write, rare accomplishments in those days, sufficed to enlist numbers in his favor.

The most generally received opinion of the antecedents of this extraordinary youth is that he was an unfrocked monk whose real name was Gregory Otrepiev, and many think that the plot was simply an affair concocted by the Jesuits in the hope of bringing Russia into the pale of the Latin church.

Boris took fright and tried to get the conspirator into his power, but the pretender eluded him everywhere and was received throughout Poland with royal honors. At length he settled down at the court of George Minizek, palatine of Sandomir, to whose beautiful and ambitious daughter, Marina, he became affianced. Aided with money by Sigismund III of Poland, and with a large force at his command, he was ready for the contest.

Boris gave him battle on Jan. 21, 1605, at Dobrinichi, near Orel, and, despite the great courage and generalship displayed by the pretender, scored a signal victory. The false Dmitri retired with the remnant of his forces and remained inactive for three months, when the welcome news was one day brought him that Boris had suddenly died of apoplexy. Boris' son was declared his successor, but in a short time proved too weak to hold the reins of power. His adherents gradually fell off, and the imposter made a triumphal entry into Moscow on the 20th of June, 1605.

One of his first acts was to visit the widow of Ivan the Terrible, who immediately recognized him as her son, but, seeing that later on the good lady as readily declared him an impostor, not much importance is to be attached to her testimony.

For 11 months the new czar reigned wisely and well. He displayed great ability in all matters touching the state, great clemency to those who had opposed him, great gratitude to those who had favored his cause. His only mistake was a deeper attachment to the manners, religion and customs of the Poles than those of the nation over which he had so miraculously come to rule. A plot was formed against him, and it was decided to raise to the throne Basil Suski, or Chuisiol, a descendant of the old czars in the female line, whose life the pretender had shortly before spared when he had been detected in a conspiracy.

While the czar, for czar he then was, was celebrating his nuptials with Marina, who had traveled from Poland to join him, the palace was entered, the czarina arrested, and the czar himself seized and killed. Suski was proclaimed emperor, and the mutilated body of Demetrius, after having been publicly exposed for three days, was burned. Thus ended the life of this mysterious man—undoubtedly an impostor, and yet one who, in his brief span of power, proved himself as well fitted to rule as any monarch that before or after him occupied the place he himself usurped.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Li Hung Chang.

No living public man of Asia has been so much the subject of discussion and criticism as Li Hung Chang. Much of the criticism has been unfavorable, and his critics are often unfair. It is hardly just to him to estimate his character and attainments according to the standard of western nations. His education is exclusively oriental, and his entire life has been spent in China. His knowledge of our civilization is such as could be acquired in the motley society of a treaty port. As a statesman he has had to deal with a very conservative and bigoted constituency and with associates prejudiced against and ignorant of foreign nations. Judged in the light of his education, his experience and his surroundings he must be regarded as the first of living statesmen of Asia and one of the most distinguished of the public men of the world.—John W. Foster in Century.

Churchgoing Made Easy.

"This must be a pretty religious town, judging from the number of churches it has," said the traveler.

"It ain't that, mister," exclaimed the town pessimist. "The people is so lazy that there had to be lots of churches set around handy like to git them to go."—Indianapolis Journal.

A copper half cent is among the numerous coins authorized by congress, the law to this effect being passed in 1793 and coinage begun the following year.

The little kingdom of Denmark has 490,000 women.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.

NOVELTIES INDICATED BY THE MODELS FROM PARIS.

Skirts Are Left Open In Front—The New Waists—The Latest Sleeves Are Ugly, but They Have Dwindled In Size—New Dress Goods.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—I imagine I must feel very much like the Ancient Mariner when his becalmed ship began to move backward and forward preparatory to making a final start, for there are now a few ripples upon the calm waters and a few new things which the modistes are willing to show. They indicate that it will not be long before the ships will all be in with their freightage of beautiful things. Up to the present the models are of exceptional beauty, though not so strikingly original as they have been sometimes. Just now the most marked innovations I have found consist in the skirts left open in front over a panel, front breadth or tablier, as one may choose to call it, of a different material. This may be of very fine and thin stuff, puffed or gathered, or "bubbled," as the French call it under the name of bouillonne. This means that the light material is so puffed as to look like a bottle full of soap bubbles. It is very effective.

NEW SLEEVES IN NEW GOWNS.

Another striking fancy is to have little puffings made by gathering up half inch folds of the material with a running thread. These narrow gathers are arranged to stand up like little frills between the puffs, which are an inch apart. These are put on full and tacked down to a lining, and they are as delicate and frothy as sea foam. These are frequently sewn diagonally on the front breadth, as well as on waists. I noticed one waist of baline taffeta in violet and white. The whole front of the corsage was puffed. There was a very wide belt of royal purple velvet. The sleeves were plain coat sleeve style, with a skimpy puff at the top, over which there was a deep full of valenciennes lace. The stock was of pale lilac silk mull, with two full, fluffy bows at the sides.

The waists are marked by fine taste rather than a wild desire for striking effect. The Louis XVI basque and coat are still in and will continue to be worn. Some are being made now in very rich, smooth face velvets, the bottoms of the coat being faced up with satin, which shows up well in the folds. It is said that velvet will be worn far more generally even than last winter in black and all rich colors, particularly brick red, cardinal, ruby, purple, green and faience blue. The delft blues are favorites in other materials.

One of the dressiest waists I have seen this season was of fine striped taffeta, sage green and white. The sleeves were very novel. The sleeve itself was tight to the shoulder, but over that there were set three ruffles, each edged with lace and headed by insertion. The waist was brought down and shirred, front and back, and a band of insertion went around the bust. A square yoke shaped collar was made entirely of lace and insertion, finished with loops of sage green ribbon. The stock was made of the same ribbon, but there was another one with the gown, where the stock was of dark green ribbon with a slashed ruffle of silk and lace. There was a full ruffle all around the garment of silk, edged with lace. It was very tasteful, and, better, so simple that any young lady could make one like it.

The new sleeve—and ugly enough it is—is seen on all the new gowns, hidden by ridiculous subterfuges. The most marked of them was exposed in a new brocaded mohair of dark gray and pale greenish blue. The skirt was godet shape and had four milliners' folds of black velvet around the skirt above the knees. A belt of satin faced black velvet ribbon was tied in long loops and ends. The waist was blouse shaped, of the mohair, and had a plastron, shield shaped, made of puffed white tulle over pink silk. There was a full ruff of the same at the top of the neck, above a black velvet roll. The tight coat sleeves reached the wrist, where there was an extremely narrow ruching of lace. On the upper part of the sleeve there were three rolls of velvet, each having a narrow, upright ruffle of lace. A three inch ruching of white silk mull was put around just above the elbow. There was a simulated figaro of velvet, with two little sprung caps at the shoulders. This shows the keynote of the sleeve.

NEW WAISTS.

Another newly imported dress was of spruce colored fine broadcloth. Around the skirt there was a straggling applique of heavy white lace. The sleeves were tight to the arms, and overlaid with lace. The waist was of the same cloth draped to points front and back. There was a crush belt of faille to match in color. On the shoulders there were two squares bound with mordore velvet ribbon fastened from the centers and left to fall in folds. These to a certain degree hid the sleeves, but did not quite disguise them.

Broadcloth in its most velvety surface will be worn to a great extent by those ladies who do not care for the hairy and curled surfaces on nearly all the new woolens.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE MOON TRAIL.

The moon trail shineth across the sea
And stretcheth off to a far countree
In the realms of the old romantic moon,
Where evening is morning and midnight noon.
Then lovers, away on the bright moon trail,
Each happy two with a tiny sail,
In a silver waste with stars above
And nothing to do but love and love.

The great kind moon, like a sphere of light,
Swings down to the rim of the sea each night,
Finding ever some bark with a happy crew,
Bringing all the world, though it brings but two.
Then lovers, away on the bright moon trail;
Soft breezes are sighing to fill your sail.
There are stars beneath and stars above
And nothing to do but love and love.

The moon trail lightech the sea of life
For lover and maiden, lover and wife,
And it's joy to sail down its shimmery way,
Just two together, forever and aye.
Then lovers, away on the bright moon trail,
Each happy twain with a tiny sail,
For there's naught so sweet in heaven above
Or the earth beneath as to love and love.
—George Horton in "In Unknown Seas."

A PECULIAR FISH.

The Turbot's Ball and Socket Eyes Are of Black and Gold.

Lying limp and slimy on a fishmonger's slab, or dry and sandy in the Dutch fishwives' baskets, the turbot is perhaps the least interesting of fish. When swimming in an artificial sea or lying on the sandy bottom, it is the most attractive of all of the denizens of this mock ocean, and whether at rest or in motion, has an air of vigilance, vivacity and intelligence greater than that of any of the normally shaped fish. This is in part due to its habits and in part to the expression of the flat fish's eye. This, which is sunk and invisible in the dead fish, is raised on a kind of turret in the living turbot, or cole, and set there in a half revolving apparatus, working almost as independently as the "ball and socket" eyes of the chameleon. There is this difference, however, in the eye of the lizard and of the fish—the iris of the chameleon is a mere pinhole at the top of the eyeball, which is thus absolutely without expression. The turbot's, or "butt's," eyes are black and gold and intensely bright, with none of the fixed, staring stupid appearance of ordinary fishes' eyes. It lies upon the sand and jerks its eye independently into position, to survey any part of the ground surface, the water above, or that on either side at any angle.

If it had light rays to project from its eyes instead of to receive, the effect would be precisely that made by the sudden shifting of the jointed apparatus which casts the electric light from a warship at any angle on to sea, sky or horizon. The turbots, though ready, graceful swimmers, moving in wavelike undulations across the water or dashing off like a flash when so disposed, usually lie perfectly still upon the bottom. They do not, like the dabs and the flounders, cover themselves with sand, for they mimic the color of the ground with such absolute fidelity that except for the shining eye it is almost impossible to distinguish them. It would appear that volition plays some part in this subtle conformity to environment, for one turbot, which is blind, has changed to a tint too light and not at all in harmony with that of the sand.—London Spectator.

Peculiarities of Millionaires.

I have been asked whether I ever receive social invitations from millionaires in open envelopes, with halfpenny stamps, and what I think of this practice on the part of millionaires. It is not often that I am privileged to receive invitations from millionaires under any circumstances, but it is a remarkable fact that I have had such an invitation addressed to me at the halfpenny rate of postage, and as others have had a similar experience I suppose that millionaires as a class have a weakness for halfpenny postage stamps. Probably this weakness has something to do with their having become or remained millionaires.

A worse failing on the part of millionaires of which I have experience is that they occasionally ask their friends to dinner and sit them down to a meal quite unfit to eat. Personally I would rather that a man took a halfpenny off the postage of my invitation and spent it on the dinner. So far as the invitation is concerned, there may possibly be many people who, when invited to the houses of millionaires, would wish the fact widely known, and would prefer if possible, that the invitation should be sent on a postcard, so that all who run may read. Perhaps it is from this kindly motive, rather than from parsimony, that millionaires patronize the halfpenny post. Let us think as well of Dives as we can.—London Truth.

Rainy Days.

Sir John Millais once said of Scotland that it is like a pebble in which all the best colors are brought out by the rain. Two persons were comparing notes recently of the most vivid pictures they remembered of country scenes and both said that the pleasantest picture they had in mind was of a rainy day. "I shall never forget," said one, "the glistening leaves in the vegetable garden back of the house. I can see the brown wet earth and the varying shades of green today just as plainly as when I watched them disconsolately from the window. Even then I thought them beautiful." "And I," said the other, "remember the pelting of rain upon the dusty road and upon the sand and have always before me the black waves crested as I have never seen them in any but Cabanel's picture rising against a gray sky which only a Turner could paint."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Why He Paid.

The commercial traveler of a Manchester house, while in Cumberland, approached a stranger as the train was about to start and said:

"Are you going by this train?"

"I am."

"Have you any luggage?"

"No."

"Well, sir, can you do me a favor, and it won't cost you anything? You see, I've two big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one passed on your ticket, and we'll do them. Do you see?"

"Yes, I see, but I haven't any ticket."

"But I thought you were going by this train?"

"So I am. I'm one of the directors of the line!"

"Oh!"

He paid extra, as usual.—London Answers.

A Nose Tax.

A "nose tax" was in the ninth century exacted by the Danes from the householders in Ireland. It was so called not because it was levied on noses, but from the fact that a failure to pay was punished by slitting the nose from tip to eyebrow. It was continued during 13 years, when the householders, objecting to this treatment of their nasal ornaments, rose in rebellion, massacred all the Danes in Ireland and put an end to the nose slitting.

HARRISON'S VIEW.

Ex-President Discusses the Issues of the Campaign.

ATTACK ON THE SUPREME COURT

The Plank in the Democratic Platform He Considers the Most Important.

AUDIENCE OF 5,000 HEARS HIM.

But He Looks Upon the Tariff Question as Practically Settled in Favor of Protection, Experience Having Been at Work with the People, but Gives a Few Minutes to Its Discussion—Silver Question Taken Up and Handled in a Vigorous Argumentative Style.

New York, Aug. 28.—To 5,000 persons in Carnegie Hall, ex-President Benjamin Harrison made the following speech last last night:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am on the Republican retired list, not by reason of any age limit, nor by the plea of any convention, but that the younger men might have a chance and that I might have a rest. [Laughter.] But I am not a soured, or disappointed, or bed-ridden citizen. My interest in my country did not cease when my last salary check was cashed. [Laughter and applause.] I hoped to add to the relief from official duties retirement from the arena of political debate, but the gentlemen having in charge this campaign decreed to think that I might in some way advance the interests of those principles which are not less dear to me than they are to you by making here, in this great city, a public address. [Applause.] I thought they greatly magnified the importance of anything I could say, but I could not quite content myself to subordinate what others thought to be a public duty to my private convenience. [Applause.] I am here tonight, not to make a long speech, but only to express my personal views, for which no one else will be in any measure responsible. [Applause.] For this speech has not been submitted to the judgment of any one until now. [Applause.] I shall speak, my fellow citizens, as a Republican [cries of "Good"], but with perfect respect to those who hold differing opinions.

BENJAMIN HARRISON'S REVIVED BEARD.

Increased Respect for Democrats.

Indeed I have never had so much respect for Democrats as I have now. [Applause.] Or perhaps I should say I never had so much respect for so many Democrats as I have now. [Applause.] That party has once more exhibited its capacity to be ruptured, and a party that cannot be split is a public menace. When the leaders of a party assembled in convention depart from its traditional principles and advocate doctrines that threaten the integrity of the government, the social order of our communities and the security and soundness of our finance, it ought to split, and it dignifies itself when it does split. A bolt from any party is now and then a most reassuring incident, and was never more reassuring and never had better cause than now. [Applause and cries of "You're right."] But these Democratic friends who are disposed more or less directly to help the cause of sound finance in this campaign ought not to expect that the Republican party will disorganize itself because the Democratic party has disorganized itself. [Laughter and applause. "That was a beaut."] The Republican party, the Republican voter, if sound money triumphs—as I believe it will—must in the nature of the thing constitute the body of the successful army. We ought not therefore to be asked to do anything that will affect the solidity, the loyalty, the discipline or the enthusiasm of the Republican party. [Applause. A voice "Nobody going out." This reference to the Bryan meeting in Madison Square garden was greeted with prolonged applause and laughter.]

The Question for Gold Democrats.

The Republican party fronts the destructionist and trumpets its defiance to the enemies of sound money. It will fight, however, without covering any of the glorious mottoes and inscriptions that are upon its banner. [Applause.] When the house is on fire—and many of our Democratic friends believe that to be the present domestic situation—the tenant on the top floor ought not to ask the tenant in the basement to bury any of his opinions before he joins the fire brigade, and if our Democratic friends realize as we realize the gravity, the far-reaching consequences, of this campaign they ought not to ask the Republican party to reorganize itself, to put aside any of the great principles that it has advocated, in order to win a vote. If their opinion is sincerely held, as they insist, it ought to determine their action for themselves without reference to what anybody else should do. And I submit to these gentlemen, for whose opinions I have the highest respect, whether, if it is true, as they say, that the success of the Chicago nominee would plunge this country into commercial distress and drag the nation's honor in the dust, there can be any question for such gentlemen but this: How can we most surely defeat the Chicago nominee? [Applause.]

THE GENERAL'S PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

Considers It the Question of the Power of National Courts.

Neither conventions nor committees can create issues nor assign them to their places as to their importance. That is, the leading issue of a campaign which most agitates and most interests the people. In my opinion there is no issue presented by the Chicago convention more important and vital than the question it has raised of protecting the power and duty of the national courts and national executive. The defence of the constitution and of the integrity of the supreme court of the United States, and of the president's power and duty to enforce all of the laws of the United States without awaiting the call or consent of the governor of any state, is an important and living issue in this campaign. [Applause.] Tariff and coinage will be of little moment if our constitutional government is overthrown. When we have a president who believes that it is neither his right nor his duty to see that the mail trains are not obstructed and that interstate commerce has its free way, irrespective of state lines and courts; who fears to use our ancient and familiar power to restrain and punish law breakers—free trade and free silver will be appropriate accompaniments of such an administration, and cannot add appreciably to the national distress or the national dishonor. [Applause.]

There is only one rule by which we can live usefully as a nation or peacefully as citizens. It is the rule of the laws constitutionally enacted and finally interpreted by the judicial tribunal appointed by the constitution. When it becomes the rule that violence carries its end we have anarchy—a condition as destructive to honest labor and its rewards as death is to the tissues of the human body. [Applause.] The atmosphere of the Chicago convention was surcharged with the spirit of revolution. Its platform was carried and its nominations made with accompanying incidents of frenzy that started the onlookers and amazed the country. The courts and the president were arraigned for enforcing the laws, and government by the mob was given preference over government by the law enforced by the court decrees and by executive orders. The spirit thus exhibited itself in this convention was so wild and strangely enthused that Mr. Bryan himself likened it to the zeal that possessed the crusaders when they responded to the impassioned appeals of Peter the Hermit to rescue the sepulchre of our Lord from the hands of the infidels. His historical illustration was more potent and more forcible than he knew; for the zeal of the crusaders was a blind and ignorant zeal; they sought to rescue the insensient and ineffectual sepulchre that had held the body of the Son of God, while they trampled upon the precepts of love and mercy which He had left for their guidance in life. [Applause.]

He told us that the silver crusade had arrayed father against son and brother against brother, and had severed the ties of love. Senator Hill, watching the strange proceedings, tried to extend that bond political code from which he has gained so much renown. He felt compelled to say: "I am a Democrat, but I am not a revolutionist." [Applause.] Senator Vest, realizing that they were inaugurating a revolution, reminded the convention that revolutions did not begin with the rich and prosperous. Mr. Tillman felt that the change in the management of public affairs was to be so radical that he proposed sulphur fumigation for the ship before the new crew took possession of it. [Laughter.]

Now, my friends, all those things indicate the temper in which that platform was adopted and the spirit that prompted the nominations that were made. There was no calm deliberation. There was frenzy. There was no thoughtful searching for the man who from experience was most able to direct public affairs. There was an impulsive response to an impassioned appeal that selected the nominee.

Not in old such surroundings as that, not under such influences, are those calm, sober things done that will commend themselves to the judgment of the American people. [Applause.] They denounce in their platform interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions. Mr. Tillman, in his speech, approved this declaration. It was intended to be in words a direct condemnation of Mr. Cleveland, as president of the United States, for using the power of the executive to brush out of the way every obstacle to the free passage of the mail trains and interstate commerce. And, my friends, whenever our people approve the choice of a president who believes he must ask Governor Altgeld or any other governor of any other state permission to enforce the laws of the United States we have surrendered the victory the boys won in 1861. [Great applause.] Once we were told that a grave question was raised when her the United States could pass its troops through Kentucky to meet a rebel army in Tennessee.

THE RIGHTS OF NATION AND STATE.

What the President Can Do and What He Cannot Do.

My friends, this constitutional question—this division between the general and local authorities—is a plain and easy one. A disturbance which is purely local in a state is a state affair. The president cannot send troops or lend any aid unless the legislature calls upon him for help, or the governor—if the legislature is not in session. But when a law of the United States is invaded and broken it is the sworn duty of the president to execute it and this convention arraigns the president for doing what his oath compelled him to do. [Applause.] Comrades of the great war for the union, sons of those who went out to battle that the flag might not lose its stripes, will we go, and after these years join of "No, no!" that the doctrine that was shot to death in the great war shall be revived and made victorious in a civil campaign? [Cries of "No."]

But this assault does not end here. The supreme court of the United States and the federal lower courts are arraigned because they used the familiar writ of injunction to suppress violence, to restrain men from breaking the law, and that platform plainly means—I will show you that it was understood in the convention and in the committee on resolutions—that the Democratic policy was that, when the Supreme court, exercising its constitutional power and duty, gave an interpretation to a law of the United States that was not pleasing to congress they would increase the number of judges and pack the court to get a decision to please them. [Applause.] My friends, our fathers who framed this government divided its great powers between three departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. It sought to make these independent, the one of the other, so that neither might overshadow or destroy the other.

The supreme court, the most dignified judicial body in the world [applause], was appointed to interpret the laws and the constitution and when that court pronounces a decree as to the powers of congress or as to any other constitutional question there is but one right method, if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the constitution—to amend it to conform to our views. That is the position today. Mr. Hill said in his speech of this assault upon the court: "That provision, if it means anything, means that it is the duty of congress to reconstruct the supreme court of the country. It means"—and now note his words—"and it was openly avowed that it means the adding of additional members to it or the turning out of office and reconstructing the whole court. I will not follow any such revolutionary step as that."

You are to answer, then, my fellow-citizens, in all the gravity of a great crisis, whether you will sustain a party that proposes to destroy the balance which our fathers instituted in our form of government, and wherever a tumultuous congress disagrees with the Supreme court and a subservient president is in the White House, that the judgment of the court shall be recosidered and reversed by increasing the number of judges and packing the court with men who will decide as congress wants them to. I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government. One of the kindest and most discriminating critics who ever wrote with a foreign pen about American affairs, Mr. Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," pointed out this danger that the constitution did not fix the number of the supreme court judges and it was possible for a reckless congress and a reckless executive to subordinate and practically destroy the supreme court by the process I have just described, and the Englishman, after speaking of this, says: "What prevents such assaults on the fundamental law? Nothing but the fear of the people, whose broad good sense and attachment to the principles of the constitution, may be generally relied on to condemn such a perversion of its powers." [Applause.]

Our English friend did not misjudge, I think, the sound good sense of the American people when an issue like this is to be presented. Whatever the question is, whether Mr. Bryan's view of the constitutional question shall prevail or that of the august tribunal appointed by the constitution to settle it, the courts are the defense of the weak. The rich and powerful have other resources, but the poor have not. The high-minded, independent judiciary that will hold to the line in questions between wealth and labor, between the rich and the poor, is the defense and security of the defenseless. [Applause.]

TARIFF DEBATE ALREADY WON.

Country Has Had a Teacher Called Experience, Harrison Says.

I do not intend to spend any time in the discussion of the tariff question. That debate has been won [applause], and need not be protracted. It might run eternally upon theoretical lines. We had had some experience, but that was historical, remote and not very instructive to this generation. We needed an experience of our own, and we have had it. [Laughter.] It has been a hard lesson, but a very convincing one, and everybody was in the school house when it was given. [Laughter.] Mr. Depew [applause and laughter], whose absolute accuracy and veracity when he tells a story you can all bear witness to, in telling that story of our talk on the White house steps did an intentional injury to my modesty. [Laughter.]

I did not for a moment suppose that any of those influences that have elevated American prosperity until the mark on the stones was higher than any other record that had been made was at all significant or of consequence. As I have more than once said, it was a controversy not of men—it was not a question of what men controlled the government—it was wholly a controversy between Democratic followers and Republican followers, and in this tariff debate—if it is to go on—we have history so fresh and recent, history so indelibly written on the hearts and minds of our people that certain things must be admitted, and among these things is the historical fact that in 1892 we had the most prosperous times, the most general diffusion of prosperity, the most universal participation in prosperity, and the highest mark of prosperity we have ever attained as a nation. [Applause.]

Now what has happened since? Then our business prosperity was like the strong current of the mighty river; now it is like the fading spring in an August drought. A panic in 1893 of most extraordinary character has been succeeded by a gradual drying up—less and less, and less, until universal business distraction and anxiety prevails all over our community. I do not believe there has ever been a time, except perhaps in the very heat of some active panic, when universal business fear and anxiety and watchfulness even to the point of desperation have characterized this great metropolis as it does today. [Applause.] Men have been afraid to go away on a vacation. They have felt that they must every day in this burning heat come into the city and watch their business. That is the situation. What has brought it about?

Gentlemen, who is there to defend the Wilson tariff bill? Who says it is a good tariff measure? [Applause, and a voice: "Nobody."] I do not believe a Democrat can be found to say that it is. Mr. Cleveland repudiated it. It was so bad that he would not attach his signature to it, and it became a law without it. He said it was full of incongruities and inequalities. And he was a better one than he wanted to give us. [Laughter and applause.] What has been the result of that measure? When a few years ago, during the Morton campaign in New York [applause], I discussed this question I said that the old Democratic doctrine used to be that the burden of our public expenses should be laid upon importations, that the tariff should provide for the cost of running our government, and I pointed out then how our Democratic friends had left that platform and were now endeavoring to obtain revenue by internal taxation rather than to allow the support of the government of the United States to be maintained upon the importation of foreign goods.

What has been the result? One of these experiments in internal taxation—the income tax—was held to be unconstitutional by the supreme court. So eager were our Democratic friends to relieve their embarassment and to put directly upon the people according to the English system a tax to support our government that they passed an unconstitutional act in order to levy internal taxes and help out a tariff bill which had reduced the duties upon importations. Now what has been the effect of that? It has failed to produce revenues enough supplemented by our internal tax to maintain the government. There has been an annual deficit approaching $50,000,000 every year, and the national treasury has been continually in a state of embarrassment. Our manufacturers, left without adequate protection, have been successively and gradually closing up and putting out their fires.

MAINTAINING THE GOLD RESERVE.

Cannot Be Done When There Is an Annual Deficit in Income.

But not only has this produced such an effect, but it has practically contributed to the financial depression that we are in. The maintenance of the gold reserve up to $100,000,000 by the government for the redemption of our notes was essential to confidence in the stability of our finances. When the government reserve runs down people begin at once to say: "We may come to the silver basis; gold is going out; the reserve is going down," and this fear is greatly increased. But how can you keep a gold reserve of one hundred millions when you have not got one hundred millions in the treasury all told; how can you maintain this gold reserve for the redemption of notes when you have an annual and continual deficit in your income not equalling your expenses?

So that, my friends, this tariff bill has not only contributed by increasing importation, taking away the needful support for our own manufactures, but it has contributed in the way of increasing the silver scare to bring us into the present condition of distrust and dismay which now prevails. [Applause.] The bond sales have been made necessary by reason of this deficit—because, I think, every one will agree that as a financial problem it is one thing when you have $300,000,000 surplus in the treasury to keep $1 in $6 in gold, and quite another when you have only $125,000,000 in the treasury all told. [Applause.]

But I did not intend to follow this question further. I am as much, however, opposed to cheapening the American workingmen and working women as I am to cheapening our dollars. [Applause.] I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping a day's work at home as I am gold dollars. [Applause.] If it could be known tonight that the gallant soldier, that typical young American, that distinguished and useful statesman, William McKinley, of Ohio [applause and cheers], would certainly be elected president, how the bears would take to cover on the stock exchange tomorrow! My friends, as a Republican I am proud of many things, but I can sum up as the highest satisfaction I have had in the party and its career that the prosperity of Republican success never did disturb business. [Applause.]

THE EXECUTIVE IS IMPORTANT.

Only a "Sound Money" President Will Maintain the Parity.

In connection with this financial matter do we all realize how important the choice of a president is? Do you know that as the law is now, without the passage of any free coinage of silver law at all, it is in the power of the president of the United States to bring the business of this country to a silver basis? All he has to do is to let the gold reserve go, to pay out silver when men ask for gold and we are there already. It is only because the presidents of the United States that we have had and the one we have now have regarded it under the law as his public duty to maintain the gold basis, maintaining that parity between our silver and gold coins which the law declares is the policy of the government, and because he has had the courage to execute the powers given to him by the resumption act to carry out that declaration of public law, that our money is good as gold. I undertake, therefore, to say that if Mr. Bryan or a man holding his view were in the presidential chair, without any legislation by congress, we should be on a silver basis in a week's time. [Applause].

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SOME TALK ON FREE SILVER.

Says It Is Not Demanded Because We Need More Money.

The silver question—what is it? Do we want silver because we want more money—a larger circulation? I have not heard anybody say so. Mr. Bryan is not urging it on that basis. If any one were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting free silver he would be very soon confounded by the statement that free silver would put more gold out of circulation than the mints of the United States could possibly put in in years of silver, and that instead of having more money we would have less. [Applause.] With our six hundred and odd millions of gold driven out of circulation we will reduce the per capita money of this country between eight and nine dollars. It is not for more money. We have an abundant supply of circulating medium—gold, silver, national bank paper, greenbacks, treasury notes, fractional silver.

We have something like $28 per capita of our population. What is it then that creates this demand for silver? It is openly avowed: It is not more dollars, but cheaper dollars that are wanted. It is a lower standard of value that they are demanding. They say gold has gone up until it has ceased to be a proper standard of value, and they want silver. But how do they want it? Now, my friends, there is a great deal of talk of bimetallism, of the double standard, and a great deal of confusion in the use of those terms. Bimetallism is the use of the two metals as money, where they are both used. By a double standard they mean that we have a gold dollar and a silver dollar which shall be units of value by which all property and all wages and everything is to be measured.

Now, our fathers thought that when they used these two metals in coinage they must determine the intrinsic relative value of the two, so that a comparison of the markets of the world would show just what relation one ounce of silver bore to one ounce of gold—how many ounces of silver it took to be equal to one ounce of gold in the markets of the world where gold and silver were used—and they carefully went about ascertaining that. Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton gave their great powers to the determination of that question, and they collected the market reports and they studied with all their power that question, and when they found what appeared to be the general and average relative value of these two metals they fixed upon a ratio between them.

Now what was the object of all that? Why did they hump all? Because they fully understood that unless these dollars were of the same inherent, intrinsic value, both of them could not be standards of value, and both could not circulate. Why, everybody knows that it is essential that the length of his stilts below the tread shall be the same. [Laughter.] What is the law that governs here? It is just this simple law of human selfishness and self-protection, that if you have two things, either one of which will pay a debt, and one is not as valuable as the other you are sure to give the least valuable one. [Laughter.] It is just upon the principle that a man who can pay a debt with one dollar won't give two—precisely that. So that unless these two things maintain approximately the relative value that sixteen ounces of silver is worth one ounce of gold, you cannot make such dollars circulate together.

The one that is more valuable the man will keep in his pocket, or he will sell it to a bullion broker, and everybody will use the other. It is an old law proclaimed years ago in England by Gresham—that the cheaper dollar drives the better one out. [Applause.] It has been illustrated in our history repeatedly. It has been illustrated in the history of every commercial nation the world, and anybody of half sense could see why it is so. [Laughter.] You might just as well say that if we had two kinds of bushels—if the law should declare that sixty pounds of wheat was a bushel and thirty pounds of wheat was a bushel—well what farmer would deliver wheat by the sixty-pound measure if he had sold it by the bushel. [Applause.] Now so like were our people about this—in trying to adjust this—that they went into decimal fractions.

We say 16 to 1. In fact that is not the ratio. It is 15.988 plus. Now that is the actual ratio. It is so near 16 that we call it 16, but the men who made our silver dollar and our gold dollar were so nice in their calculations that they went into decimal fractions into thousandths to adjust it accurately. Now what do these people propose to do? To take any account of thousandths? No. When the markets of the world fix the relative value of silver or gold at 31 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold they propose to say 16. [Laughter.] Well, my friends, there has been nothing more amusing; and yet I fear that with the thoughtless it may have been in some measure misleading.

Then the repeated declaration of Mr. Bryan that everybody admitted that bimetallism was a good thing—there is no debate on that subject, and that the debate of the campaign has come down to this fine point—"the Republicans say that we cannot have this good thing without the consent of England, and we say we can have it ourselves"—and he has endeavored to pivot this great campaign with its tremendous issues upon that pinhole. [Applause.]

RESOURCES, WEALTH AND POWER.

The Argument as to National Sovereignty Given a Review.

We hear a great deal about the great resources and wealth and power of this country, and I do not allow anybody to go beyond my appreciation of them; but what is the use of talking about all that when you do not propose to put this wealth and power and influence behind the silver dollar at all? [Applause.] As things are now the silver dollars that we have are supported by the government and the government that supports this silver bullion has issued these dollars on its own account—not for the mine owner—and it has pledged its sacred honor it would make every one of these silver dollars as good as a gold dollar. [Great applause.] And that is a powerful support. Without it disparity between these two metals would at once show itself in the markets and there would be some sense in the talk which our Populistic friends indulge in when they speak of the power of this government if they propose to put this power behind their free coinage.

But they do not. They propose that the men who dig silver out of the mines may bring it to the mint and have it stamped and handed back to them as a dollar, the government having no responsibility about it. These men would reject with contempt the proposition that free coinage was to come with a pledge on behalf of the government to maintain the parity of the two dollars. [Applause.] But this feeling is well adapted to touch the prevailing American bumptiousness, and well adapted to touch that prejudice against England which we people have. But can we do this thing ourselves. It is not a question whether we will do it or ask somebody's consent whether we may, or ask the co-operation of somebody. Not at all. I will tell you what this government can do alone. It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make that last declaration good. [Applause].

It is unquestionably fully within the power of this government to bring this country to a silver basis by coining silver dollars and making them legal tender. They can do that. This government says that you shall take one of those dollars in discharge of any debt owing to you for a dollar, notwithstanding you may have loaned gold dollars, but it cannot say and enforce its decree if you should call out the regular army and navy and muster all our great modern warships and add the militia and put William J. Bryan in command of them—it cannot enforce the decree that one ounce of gold is the equivalent of 16 ounces of silver. [Great applause and cheers.] Not only that, not France and England and Germany can do that unless the markets respond. [Applause.] Why? You may make me take a silver dollar for a debt; but if I have bought my goods at gold prices you cannot make me give as many yards of cloth for a silver dollar as I have been in the habit of giving for a gold one. [Applause and cheers.]

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What is another consequence? In this connection those gentlemen say: "Why, did not we win the battle at Bunker Hill?" [Laughter.] "Did not we whip the British at Yorktown, and do you mean to say we can't do it again?" The logic of these gentlemen—if I may use such a term in connection with such balderdash—is that a nation that can do these great things and establish its political independence can also be financially and commercially free. It cannot be free of the laws of trade. [Applause.]

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Take the laboring man; how full of sympathy they are for him. My countrymen, I never spoke a false word to the laboring man in my life. [Great applause.] I have never sought to reach his vote or influence by appeals to that part of his nature that will pollute the intellect and the conscience. I have believed, and I believe today, that any system that maintains the prices of labor in this country, that brings hope into the life of the laboring man, that enables him to put by that which gives him a stake in good order, in the property of the country, is the policy that should be our American policy. [Applause.] I have resisted in many campaigns this idea that a debased currency could help the workingman.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

The Speaker Refers to the Celebrated Report to the Senate.

That first dirty errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the workingman. [Applause.] My friends, a cold, statistical inquiry, non-partisan in its character, was made by a committee of the senate in 1890 and some following years. The committee was composed of Democrats and Republicans and they set out to study as statisticians the relative prices of commodities and wages at different periods in the history of our country. This investigation covered the years of the war. It showed how prices of goods went up and in what proportion labor advanced. Goods went up rapidly, because the pencil process is a quick process. Wages went up haltingly and slowly, because the employer has to be persuaded.

Now I have here somewhere a memorandum of some of those facts resulting from that investigation. Labor in one period advanced 3 per cent. Goods, the things the men had to buy out of their wages for their families and living, advanced 15 per cent. Through another period the laborer's wages advanced 10½ per cent., and the price of goods advanced 49 per cent. In another period the wages of the laborer went up 25 per cent. and the prices of merchandise advanced 90 per cent. In another period the laborer's wages went up 43 per cent. and the prices of goods 117 per cent. Now, these statistics are the result of a cold, scientific inquiry, made by men of both parties to determine what the truth was, and the truth they found was that the enormous disparity between the advance of the cost of living and the advance of wages falls in exactly with what we would conclude in advance.

The laborers, men who work, whether with head or hand, in salaried positions, would do well to take these facts to heart and settle the question after that broad, deep inquiry to which Mr. Bryan invites you as to whether you want to enter into another experience such as you had during the war, when wages advanced so slowly and tediously and the cost of your living moved on so swiftly. [Mr. Harrison looked at his watch—cries of "Go on, we are all here."] All of my strength and my voice is not here. I have sketched very hastily some of the evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar, a contraction of our currency by the exporting of our gold, and a readjustment of everything.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A STORY.

The Troubles of a Ticket Agent on the Mexican Border.

I read the other day in a paper a most amusing description of the troubles of the ticket agent at Laredo, a station on the Mexican railway, who had to sell tickets to people who came from the United States with United States money going into Mexico, and then to people who came out of Mexico and who gave him Mexican money. He had a large book bound up with yellow paper, and he had to cover one whole sheet in the calculation, usually, when he sold a ticket. [Laughter.] That is what would happen everywhere. Everything would have to be readjusted—the prices of everything, the whole intricate business adjustments of the country, would have to be readjusted—and while that process is going on uncertainty would characterize business, resulting in panic and disaster.

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They make a strong appeal to the farmer. They say it will put up prices. Well, in a sense, yes. Nominally, yes; really, no. If wheat goes from 50 cents to a dollar twenty the price has been increased, you will say; but if the price of everything also has gone up in the same proportion a bushel of wheat won't buy for the farmer any more sugar or coffee or farming implements or anything else that he has to purchase. If that dollar won't buy for the farmer any more, or be a better dollar than the one we have now, where is the good to anybody of introducing these fictitious prices that are now real.

They would work very well for the farmer if the prices of wheat, hay, oats and rye would double and nothing else would double; but if everything doubles who is the richer? who is richer than he was before? Only the man who bought when we had an honest dollar and paid in a debased one; only the mine owner who uses this government to add 50 cents to the value of every dollar's worth of metal that he produces from his mine. [Applause.] That is not even a Democratic doctrine. It involves the idea that this government of ours shall pay not only its debt of honor, but that it pay the interest on its bonds and circulating notes in a debased currency.

BAD AS THE TIME OF THE WAR.

The Financial Question as Troublous as Those of '61-'65.

My countrymen, this country of ours during the troublous times of the war may have had severe trials, but these financial questions are scarcely less troublous than those. During those troublous times we had accumulated a debt so large that many of our pessimistic Democratic friends told us we could never pay it. We had had a currency which we were compelled to make a legal tender and use that the constitution might live; but no sooner had the war ended than the great conscience of this people declared that the nation that has crushed this great rebellion, that has lifted itself in its pride and its constitutional glory to a fearless position among the nations of the earth should not continue to have a depreciated and debased currency, and we walked up to resumption and we made the greenback dollar a par dollar in gold.

Shall we now in these times, when all the ills we suffer are curable if we only pass a revenue bill that will generally replenish the treasury of the United States, that will generously protect American labor against injurious competition, and bring back again full prosperity to all our people—shall we now contemplate for a moment, or allow to have any power over our hearts and minds this temptation to debase our currency and put it in its financial position alongside of the Asiastic countries or our weak and struggling sister republic of Mexico.

Does not every instinct of pride, does not every instinct of self-interest, does not every thoughtful affectionate interest in others, does not our sense of justice and honor rise up to rebuke the infamous proposition that this government and its people shall become a nation and a people of repudiation. [Cheers.]

WOULD HURT INSTEAD OF HELP.

How Free Coinage Would Injure the Farmers.

The chief strength of the 16 to 1 agitation lies in the belief that it would benefit the agricultural classes. This is a serious error. The facts of all human experience show conclusively that free silver would cause widespread and prolonged injury to the farmers of this country.

The mere threat of free coinage would greatly injure the farmers by causing an immediate calling in of all loans through the natural desire of lenders to get back money worth as much as they lent. Hundreds of thousands of farmers would be unable to pay their mortgages, and their farms would be sold at a sacrifice. No new loans would be forthcoming, as the owners of capital would not invest so long as there was any danger that by a change in the money standard the value of loans would be cut in two. As the chief complaint of the farmers now is that interest is too high and capital too scarce, the effect of a policy which would make capital scarcer and dearer can be figured out by each farmer for himself.

A second way in which free coinage would hurt agriculture would be by the financial panic which would inevitably follow the overthrow of our present sound financial system and the adoption of the unstable, cheap silver standard. With the millions of bank depositors demanding their savings the machinery of credits, by which so large a part of the country's business is done, would be suddenly stopped. Merchants would be unable to buy goods for lack of credit; manufacturing industries would be closed down, as in 1893, and millions of workers would be idle. Men out of employment do not buy as much farm products as when they are at work, and the farmers who now complain of the lack of markets for their produce would find themselves with a large part of their crops unsold. Would not this be a serious injury to agriculture?

Another evil which free coinage would bring to American farmers would be the unsettlement of their trade relation with the great gold standard commercial nations, which purchase each year $600,000,000 worth of our surplus farm products. The adoption of the silver standard, with its constantly fluctuating scale of prices, would prove the same barrier to commerce between this and other countries that it has to trade between gold standard Europe and India, China and Japan. Do the farmers want to curtail and unsettle our foreign trade?

These are some of the ways in which free coinage at 16 to 1 would hurt the farmers? No advocate of 53 cent dollars has ever been able to show a single way in which it would help them.

A Trade Journal's Summary.

To a man who has no money there are several ways to get it—namely:

(a) Beg it.
(b) Steal it.
(c) Borrow it.
(d) Secure it by gift.
(e) Trade something for it.

If we are to beg for it, we might just as well do the best we can. Therefore a dollar based on a gold standard is better than a 16 to 1 silver dollar, which today is worth about 58 cents intrinsically.

If we are to steal it, we want the best. A thief who would steal a silver dollar in preference to a gold dollar would be acquitted on the ground that he was insane.

If we borrow it, we want that kind of money which will go farthest, for so we can get along with a smaller loan. Therefore a gold dollar is better to borrow than a 16 to 1 silver dollar.

If we are to secure it by gift, certainly we should not depreciate that which we are about to receive.

This brings us to e, which is the way most money is obtained. A pertinent question for each of us to ask at this time is, What have I got to trade for money which I want? It may be labor; it may be a horse or cow; it may be lumber or shingles; it may be a sawmill. At the present time we can trade any of the above and get a gold dollar for every dollar's worth of value, as may be agreed upon between buyer and seller. We can get a dollar which is worth a dollar anywhere and everywhere.

Now, your labor or horse or cow or lumber or machinery will be worth just as much, or nearly as much, next year as it is this, but if we have free coinage at 16 to 1 will the dollar which you get in trade be worth as much as the dollar you can get now? What will that be worth? Can you tell? It may be worth 53 cents or more or less. One day this, one day that, but can any one tell? These are all pertinent questions, and, when carefully considered, must guide us in voting at the next election in November, and do not lose sight of the fact that if all the silver in the world is coined into money you cannot get a cent of it except by a, b, c, d or e, above referred to.—Lumber Trade Journal.

With free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 every mine in the world would be worked to its fullest capacity and the entire output dumped at our mints. Why? Because for every $8.94 of silver bullion our government would give the owner $18.60—a net profit of $8.66 upon 16 ounces. Who would blame the millionaires who own silver mines for making this money? Common people will be forced to take from the rich mine owner a dollar at 100 cents whose intrinsic value is about 58 cents and whose purchasing value is never higher than its intrinsic value.—Richmondville (N. Y.) Phœnix.

"We don't want any 53 cent dollars in this town" was the emphatic greeting of a workman to the presidential candidate of the Populists and Silverites as he passed through Huntingdon, Pa. If the American workingmen are wise they will see to it that every town and city in the United States gives the same answer to the free coinage appeals for votes.